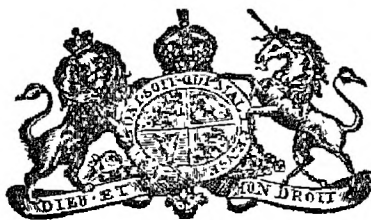


REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.
1902-1903.



ALLAHABAD:
PRINTED BY F. LUKER, SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRESS, UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.
1904.

Price Rs. 2 (3s.).

CONTENTS:

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	PAGE.		PAGE
Administration	i	Volunteering	vii
Chief features of the year	i	Agricultural	vii
Condition of the people	i	Weather and crops	vii
Bundelkhand	ii	Forests	vii
Land Revenue	ii	Mirzapur stone maháls	vii
Miscellaneous Revenue	ii	Trade and manufactures	vii
Surveys and Settlement	ii	Roads and buildings	viii
Land Records	iii	Canals and irrigation	viii
Court of Wards	iii	Excise	viii
Revenue and rent-paying classes	iii	Stamps and income-tax	ix
Legislation	iv	Provincial finance	ix
Police	iv	Public health	x
Criminal Justice	v	Vaccination	xi
Prisons	v	Education	xi
Civil Justice	v	Sanitation	xi
Municipalities	vi	Literature and the Press	xii
District and local boards	vi	Archæology	xii

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
1. Physical features of country area, climate, and chief staples	1	6. Civil divisions of British territory	1
2. Political	1	7. Details of last census, &c.	1
3. Historical summary	1	8. Changes in the administration	1
4. Form of administration	1	9. Relations with tributary states, &c.	1
5. Character of land tenures, &c.	1	10. Condition of the people	1

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11. Realization of the Land Revenue	3	15. Waste lands	7
12. Surveys	5	16. Government estates	7
13. Settlements	5	17. Wards estates	7
14. Land Records	6	18. Revenue and rent-paying classes	10

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19. Legislating authority	13	24. Civil Justice	18
20. Course of Legislation	13	25. Registration	20
21. Police	13	26. Municipal Administration	20
22. Criminal Justice	15	27. Local Boards	23
23. Prisons	16	28. Volunteering	25

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29. Agricultural	26	34. Manufactures	31
30. Weather and Crops	27	35. Trade	32
31. Horticulture	29	36. Buildings and Roads	37
32. Forests	29	37. Canals	38
33. Mines and Quarries	31	38. Irrigation	38

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
39. Gross revenue, &c.	40	45. Any other taxes levied for imperial pur- poses	44
40. Land revenue	40	46. Forests	44
41. Canal revenue	40	47 and 48. Provincial and Local Revenues ...	44
42. Excise	40	49. Municipal Funds	46
43. Stamps	43		
44. Assessed taxes	44		

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

50. Details of last census, &c.	47	54. Medical relief	50
51. Births and deaths	47	55. Sanitation	51
52. Emigration	49	56. Vaccination	52
53. Immigration	50		

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

57. General system of public instruction ...	53	60. Literary Societies	62
58. Education	53	61. Arts and Sciences	62
59. Literature and the Press	59		

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

	PAGE.
62. Archæology	63

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

63. Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction	67	65. Stationery	67
64. Ecclesiastical	67	66. General Miscellaneous	67

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH. 1902-1903.

PART I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

The office of Lieutenant Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh was held throughout the year by the Hon'ble Sir James Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I. Administra-
tion.

2. The harvests of the year were good, though not uniformly so, the western districts suffering from a deficiency of rain which necessitated some suspension or remission of revenue in three districts : the returning prosperity of the country was helped on by the remission of all arrears of land revenue outstanding at the close of the year 1901-1902 : the disputes between landlord and tenant arising out of recent rent legislation shewed signs of settlement : serious organized crime against property was kept in check by the prompt and well-directed action of the police. The condition of Bundelkhand, in spite of an exceptionally poor *kharif* crop in two districts, continued to improve in a marked degree ; cultivation there expanded and land increased in value ; a large rise in excise revenue pointed unmistakeably to the prosperous condition of the people. In the provinces generally the excise revenue was the highest on record. Plague continued and its effects were apparent in slackness of trade in various places, and a decreased municipal income : it was the cause of high death-rates in many towns, but its presence was not marked by that panic which led large numbers to abandon their homes in the early years of its visitation. A great stimulus was given to primary education with the aid of the special grant allotted for the purpose by the Government of India : public spirit in the matter is beginning to grow and is being encouraged in every way. Chief features
of the year.

3. The abnormal litigation of recent years, the changes in the law, and the working of the new Land Acts made many calls upon the time and energies of revenue officials, but, apart from reduction of reports and returns, there has been as yet no noticeable diminution of business. The sanction of the Government of India was obtained during the year to the appointment of an additional Commissioner for the Meerut division for four months, and it was also found necessary to strengthen the Board of Revenue by the addition of a third Member. Endeavour was made to strengthen the staff of some of the heaviest worked districts temporarily : a diminution in the total work as compared with that of recent years of activity is anticipated as bound to occur in due course.

4. The year may, on the whole, be regarded as an average one, free from calamities of importance : it was characterized by capricious rainfall, the result being a reduction in the area of *kharif* and moderate crops at both harvests, though, as a consequence of timely rain in November, the area of *rabî* was the largest on record, and prices, owing chiefly to a decline in exports, were easier. A great increase in the demand for water in districts Condition of
the people.

which suffered from a scantiness of rainfall led to an increase in the advances made for wells, while the advances made for the purchase of cattle and seed doubled those made in the previous year. Except where interfered with by plague, trade was active. The district reports, almost without exception, speak of the increasing prosperity of the people. Taking the year as a whole, the Lieutenant Governor is glad to find, notwithstanding the unfortunate presence of plague, much cause for congratulation in the condition of the provinces, of the prosperity of which there are many indications in the reports of almost every branch of the administration.

Bundelkhand. 5. Mention has already been made of the return of prosperity to the Bundelkhand districts. It is worthy of special note that the excise revenue of that tract increased from Rs. 85,741 to Rs. 1,15,275. In the three districts for which figures have been received, cultivation increased by nearly 90,000 acres; the value of land in Banda is reported to be rising and the same is believed to be the case elsewhere in Bundelkhand.

Land revenue. 6. The main features of the revenue administration of the year were the remission of large arrears and the summary and substantial reduction of revenue in Bundelkhand, the part of the United Provinces which stood in urgent need of relief. In the month of April the Lieutenant Governor had the satisfaction of remitting all arrears of revenue outstanding in the provinces at the beginning of the year—the legacy of the past famine—amounting to $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees. This had the direct effect of enabling the current demand to be paid without difficulty, and the recoverable balances at the close of the year amounted, in consequence, to less than one lakh of rupees out of a demand of $6\frac{1}{2}$ crores. A few months later sanction was accorded to the reduction of the demand in Bundelkhand by $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees, with a rebate for the next five years of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in addition: these concessions which were granted at a critical period will, as soon as possible, be followed by a revision of settlement on a system adapted to the peculiar conditions of the tract.

Miscellaneous revenue. 7. The outstanding loans of past years under the Agriculturists' Loans Act have been treated generally as famine arrears, and have been to a great extent remitted under the orders of Government. Taking these and other remissions into account, the business of advancing loans during the past six years has been conducted at a profit to Government, roughly, of 2·7 per cent. on the capital employed. The collections under these and other miscellaneous heads were satisfactory.

Surveys and settlement. 8. Excluding Etāwah, the survey of which has been postponed, survey operations continued in four districts, the cost averaging Rs. 71¼ per square mile (excluding the salary and allowances of the Superintendent and the cost of his office). Settlement work was in full progress in ten districts. By the close of the year, in the Almora district, settlement work was completed, and in Aligarh, Farrukhabad, Bijnor and Gonda inspections for assessment purposes were finished. The proceedings, including progressive enhancements which fell due during the year in other districts, resulted in an addition of over $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees to the revenue of the provinces, while the cost of the operations of the year corresponded very closely to this sum. For many years to come the settlement work of the provinces will be heavy, and in Bundelkhand will require the closest supervision and control, in order to deal satisfactorily with the problems to which the new system of settlement now

being introduced in that tract will give rise. Revised rules relating to the assessment of alluvial maháls and to summary settlements were issued during the year by the Board of Revenue with the approval of Government.

9. During the year under report the revised rules for patwáris and kanúngos were issued as a manual in a convenient form, combined with the circulars relating to the Department of Land Records and Agriculture. A net increase of five in the staff of kanúngos was sanctioned for Oudh. Proposals for revision in Agra were under consideration. Defects in procedure were brought to notice in various districts relating to the punctual filing of patwáris' papers, their testing by superior officers, the preparation of more accurate rent-rolls, the examination of pargana books, and the reporting of deterioration.

Land records...

10. The Court of Wards had under its management during the year 198 estates having an income of 78 lakhs of rupees, of which 76 lakhs were spent, leaving a cash balance of 11 lakhs in hand at the close of the year, in addition to four lakhs of securities. The rental demand of the year was 58 lakhs of which over 94 per cent. was collected. The Government demand, with cesses and rates, actually paid amounted to 50·5 per cent. of the collections (including arrears collections), an indication of the general moderation of the assessments in force. In the case of several estates substantial relief was afforded during the year by reduction of revenue where the assessment was found to be undoubtedly heavy and similar relief was granted by the Court to tenants. Management charges fell at the rate of 9·2 per cent. on gross income, and were kept as low as possible consistent with efficiency. While investments in house property, securities or mortgage amounted to nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees, that on improvements (to the carrying out of which the Lieutenant Governor attaches much importance) fell short of this by one lakh. Of the total number of estates, 132, or all but 66, are classed as indebted, and over 24 lakhs of rupees, corresponding nearly to one-third of the gross receipts, were paid away during the year in satisfaction of debts. The total debt still amounts to the large sum of 167 lakhs of rupees—an average of more than half a lakh for each estate, but the average is swollen by the heavy debt of the Rámpur estate in Moradabad, amounting to 53 lakhs, which, it is satisfactory to learn, is to be liquidated by compromise. Since the close of the year the accounts portion of the Court of Wards Manual has been issued with the sanction of Government, and it is hoped that the general portion will shortly be ready. From the issue of this and from the extension of the system of audit much improvement in management is to be expected.

Court of Wards.

11. It is to be regretted that many serious difficulties exist in attempting a comparison of the procedure under the new Tenancy Act of 1901 and the old Rent Act of 1881, in the most important branch of litigation—ejectments. It is, indeed, almost impossible to draw definite conclusions from the statistics of the two years as to the result of the recent legislation in the province of Agra. So far as calculations can be based on the figures available, reasons appear to be sufficient for the view that the change in the law has not, as yet, tended to a diminution in ejectment cases, though the number of surrenders by tenants, many of which in years past were no doubt forced, has declined substantially. Action has been taken to secure for reference a record of the number of decrees for ejectment actually enforced and the number of

Revenue and rent-paying classes.

leases which have been granted for seven years, both of which are essential to a knowledge of the relations of landlord and tenant. It is satisfactory to note that suits for arrears of rent and applications for ejectment on account of arrears declined in both provinces, and suits for enhancement decreased considerably in Agra. In Oudh the chief matter for note is a regrettable rise in ordinary notices of ejectment, no sufficient explanation of which is forthcoming. Resulting from the above, the courts of original jurisdiction obtained but little relief during the year, the volume of work being maintained at the comparatively high figure to which it rose in the year 1900-1901. If, contrary to expectation, ejectment cases do not decline substantially, the effect of the transfer of work from the tahsil to headquarters will be disastrous in several respects to the administration. Much may be hoped for from the circumstance that the breach between landlord and tenant is in a fair way to be healed.

Legislation.

12. The Government was engaged during the year in elaborating the details of the important legislation, since undertaken, for the relief of the indebted proprietors of Bundelkhand. The bills dealing with the matter have been passed into law and are now Acts I and II of 1903.

Police.

13. There was appreciable improvement in the work of the police during the year. Although reporting was generally more complete than in the preceding year the total volume of crime fell by rather more than 5 per cent. There were, it is true, variations in the different districts, traceable to the character of the harvests and the state of the administration, but there was general improvement as regards professional and organized crime. Highway robberies, indeed, were more frequent, and there was no real diminution of cattle-theft, but the total number of dacoities decreased. In the case of armed dacoities the decrease was very marked, the number having fallen to 50, from 104 in 1901 and 151 in 1900. This very satisfactory result was no doubt mainly due to efficient preventive action and the co-operation of the people, who were ready to give help as soon as they gained confidence in the police.

14. The prevention of crime generally may be said to have improved; the bad livelihood sections were vigorously enforced, and more intelligent use was made of the station registers. There is still room for improvement, particularly in regard to cattle-theft and the depredations of wandering tribes.

15. Detection of crime has also improved slightly: a good bit of work was done in tracing coining to the *Chhapparbands* of Bijapur in Bombay; and identification by means of finger impressions was more successful; but there is still much room for improvement. The Lieutenant Governor agrees with the Inspector General of Police that, as the people gain more confidence in the efficiency and honesty of the police and in their determination to press crimes to conviction, they will co-operate much more freely than they at present do. His Honour has also no doubt that great improvement would result if the *chaukidār* were used more as a village policeman and less as a *thāna* drudge. In intelligent and friendly hands the *chaukidār*s are the most valuable instruments at the disposal of the police, and it is matter for great dissatisfaction that so little intelligent use is made of them, and that they are so inadequately and so tardily rewarded for good work. His Honour also regrets that many superior officers still take refuge in general complaints

of the inefficiency of their subordinates: it is the business of the superior officers, and of the magistracy, not to criticize at large, which is simply futile, but to show the subordinates how the thing ought to be done.

16. A most satisfactory feature of the year's working is the improvement in the *morale* of the force, a result that may be attributed to the increased consideration with which officers are treating their subordinates. The number of punishments of all kinds, and the number of resignations, have appreciably decreased, and the number of rewards has increased. The Lieutenant Governor earnestly hopes that this improvement will continue. Only by considerate treatment can the force be made attractive to good men. Much has been done to improve the housing of the force, and this matter will receive continuous attention. Already there is some evidence that a better class of officer is being secured, and that the candidates now in training at the police school are better than their predecessors.

17. The number of cases disposed of by courts of original jurisdiction during the year was practically the same as that in the preceding year. The average number of days during which each case lasted was nine. In the province of Agra the percentage of appeals disposed of by district magistrates in which the sentence of the subordinate courts were upheld was 72: in courts of session the percentage was 71. The corresponding percentages for Oudh were 66 and 64. The sentences passed on 10 per cent. of the number of persons who appealed to them were reversed or modified by the High Court: in the court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh the corresponding percentage was 28. As in past years honorary magistrates rendered valuable assistance to the administration: they disposed of about a fifth of the number of cases which were tried in magisterial courts.

Criminal
justice.

18. The principal features of the year's working were the lowest death-rate on record with the exception of 1893; a considerable rise in the cash profits of jail factories, combined with the highest cash profits per head ever earned in these provinces; a decrease in major punishments; and only five escapes—the lowest number on record with one exception. There was a steady decrease in the proportion of "habituals" admitted to the total number of prisoners admitted, which must be regarded as satisfactory when it is remembered that the means for identification of habitual criminals are yearly improving in efficiency. It may be that the locking up of habituals at night in separate cells or cubicles is already beginning to act as a deterrent. That in the long run such a result will ensue, the Lieutenant Governor has no doubt, and he attaches great importance to the building of cubicles, and, indeed, has recently made a special grant for the purpose.

Prisons.

19. There was a small increase in the number of sentences of solitary confinement during the year, but it is again noticed that the suitability of such sentences in the case of habituals is not sufficiently appreciated by the courts.

20. The fall which was noticed last year in the institution of original suits continued during 1902: the total value of the suits instituted rose, however, by twenty lakhs of rupees. The number of applications for execution of decree pending at the close of the year was unduly large. Nearly half the number of applications disposed of were wholly infructuous. The Village Courts Act was extended during the year to seven judgeships, and the number of munsifs was increased in two out of the four districts in which the system was already in force.

Civil justice.

Municipalities.

21. The effect of the new Municipal Account Code, in stimulating the interests of the members of the boards and in guiding them in the lines on which they should work, has not yet spent itself. The framing of rules under Act I of 1900 and the laborious work of the revision of the octroi schedules continued to occupy the attention of the boards and of the Government. This work was nearing completion, but the end is still far off as effect has now to be given to the orders of the Government of India raising the maximum limits of octroi which it is permissible to levy. Since the close of the year, the Municipal Manual has been sent to press, and it should be ready for distribution at an early date. After it has been received and digested, it is hoped that the boards will not defer any longer the revision of their bye-laws, the present editions of which are to a large extent obsolete. Since the close of the year proposals have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the conversion into "notified areas" of 15 municipalities which have proved unequal to the full task of municipal Government.

22. The year was on the whole a prosperous one, though trade was slacker than in the preceding year: the presence of plague was a disturbing feature. The advance in the efficiency of municipal administration continued: an ideal standard, it is true, is still far from being reached, but the improvement compared with the administration of even ten years ago cannot be gainsaid.

23. The financial position was not so favourable as in the preceding year. The income from octroi declined by nearly a lakh and a half of rupees, but some compensation was obtained in the increase of Rs. 40,000 which improved management and supervision secured from other sources. Taking account, however, of loans, opening balances and extraordinary items such as grants-in-aid from the Government, the income of the year exceeded that of 1901 by nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The expenditure incurred showed an increase of nearly seven lakhs. The closing balance fell from 18 to $16\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs.

24. Sanitation received due attention in all the large towns. Good progress was made in the drainage and sewerage works at Benares and Cawnpore. Largely increased expenditure on conservancy was incurred at Cawnpore. More might have been done in this direction but for the heavy expenditure which the various boards had to meet on account of police charges. Provincial police are being gradually substituted for the low paid watch and ward staff of such towns as can afford the change.

District and local boards.

25. There was nothing eventful in the history of district and local boards. The financial position at the end of the year was generally satisfactory. The year closed with a balance of 14 lakhs as compared with an opening balance of $13\frac{1}{2}$ and a minimum working balance of 4. Only in two cases did the balance fall below the minimum, and in both cases sufficient reasons are shown for the fall. A large share of the special grant of five lakhs, sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of education in the United Provinces, was allotted to district boards, the result being a large and very general increase in the number of schools and scholars. The cause of primary education has been appreciably advanced. The scheme for decentralization and for simplification submitted to the Government of India last year is still under consideration. Many members of boards are commended in the divisional reports for the good work done by them: the growing interest they exhibit in education is noted by Commissioners and Chairmen as well as by the Director of Public

Instruction. It cannot be said that the boards have so far attained that position of responsibility and power in the conduct of local affairs for which they were designed; but the introduction of the new scheme of local finance, with the more independent financial position which it will secure to the boards, should tend towards helping them to attain it.

26. The decrease in the strength of volunteer corps, both active and reserve, continued. During the year under report the former declined by 9 and the latter by 8 per cent. of their enrolled strength.

Volunteering.

27. The Agricultural Department deserves much credit for the development on sound lines of the system under which really good seed is advanced to cultivators, to be returned by them with interest at harvest time. To have any chance of success, the business must obviously be conducted with much care, energy and attention to details: if it takes root, it seems capable of boundless expansion by private enterprise. A certain amount of work was done during the year in connection with boring for wells, but this branch, which evidently meets a real want, is still in its infancy, and will require to be largely strengthened in the near future. The efforts which had been made to encourage the growth of hemp for export were maintained; the recent establishment of some local presses for baling hemp suggests that those engaged in the trade have confidence in its permanence.

Agricultural.

28. The regular rains set in during the first week of July and continued with little break till the second week in August when a break set in which continued during the third week. Then followed good rain till the end of September which assured the success of the *khariḥ* and supplied sufficient moisture for *rabi* sowings. The cold weather rains were deficient.

Weather and crops.

29. Compared with the year 1901-1902, the cultivated area of the provinces shows an increase of half a million of acres. Compared with 1900-1901 the increase amounts to nearly a million acres; the crop area has, during the same period, increased by $1\frac{1}{2}$ million acres. On the whole the *khariḥ* harvest turned out well: the *rabi* also was good, better in the east than in the west.

30. The system of disposing of timber by monopoly sales combined with royalty rates continued to be most successful and is being extended. The total receipts of the year increased by over four lakhs of rupees: the surplus reached nearly $11\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and is the largest on record. The Jaunsār division of the School Circle accounted for more than half the increase. Measures of fire conservancy were not so successful as in the preceding year, over 76,000 acres having been burned, three-quarters of which were in the Oudh Circle. Government was compelled to suspend the rights enjoyed by the inhabitants in 17 villages of the Kheri division in order to stop incendiarism: one fire in this division overran nearly 21,000 acres: the originator of it was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Forests.

31. The income from the Mirzapur Stone mahāls continues to increase in a most satisfactory manner: much is being done to render the quarries more accessible by improving the roads.

Mirzapur
Stone mahāls.

32. The import trade declined by 9 per cent. in weight and by 5 per cent. in value. The drop occurred principally in the trade with Bengal and the Punjab, and is not a disquieting symptom. In 1901-1902 the imports of coal from Bengal and of grain from the Punjab had exceeded the previous

Trade and
manufactures.

year's supply by $33\frac{1}{2}$ and $20\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of maunds respectively; during the year of report there has been a decrease of $21\frac{3}{4}$ and $18\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of maunds. The drop in the trade with Rajputana and Central India occurred chiefly under salt and in that with the port of Bombay under cotton goods and sugar. Imports from Calcutta and the Central Provinces were somewhat better than in the preceding year in consequence of large receipts of railway materials. The export trade continued to progress and its volume is greater than in either of the preceding two years. Compared with 1901-1902 the exports exhibit an increase of $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of maunds in weight and of $273\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs of rupees in value. The trade with the ports was much better than in the preceding year owing to large despatches of raw cotton, grain, hides and skins, opium and wool to Calcutta; of grain and oilseeds to Karachi; and of grain, oilseeds and Indian hemp to the port of Bombay. Exports of oilseeds to Calcutta and of raw cotton to the port of Bombay fell off largely. The trade with British provinces excluding the chief seaport towns shows a decline chiefly in consequence of smaller despatch of coal, oilseeds and sugar to Rajputana and Central India; of coal to the Punjab and of grain and sugar to the Central Provinces.

The number of indigo factories declined by nearly half.

There is nothing in the returns of foreign trade calling for special notice. Imports showed a slight increase and exports a slight decrease; the total volume of trade remained practically unaltered.

Roads and
buildings.

33. The chief works completed during the year were the Judicial Commissioner's courts at Lucknow, and the police-station at Benares. Other important building works were in progress. On roads the most important work started was the construction of a bridge over the Chota Gandak in Gorakhpur. Road communications in Bundelkhand and the trans-Jumna tract of the Allahabad district and in Gonda also received special attention. One hundred miles of new metalled road were constructed. The usual dredging of the Ganges channel was carried out.

Canals and
irrigation.

34. Much work was done in opening distributaries and making escapes and drainage cuts. The expenditure on extensions and improvements generally was nearly $4\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. The two weeks' break in the rainfall of August necessitated the opening of canals: the good rain of September enabled the *rabi* crops to be everywhere sown without the aid of canal water. The demand for water rose from the middle of November and increased considerably later on in consequence of the absence of winter rains; light rain at the end of January relieved the strain somewhat. The demand in February and March was easily met. The revenue received from productive works represented a return of 7·4 per cent. for the year on their total cost: minor works yielded 2·6 per cent. The receipts of the Betwa Canal were less by nearly Rs. 24,000 than the maintenance and working charges.

Excise.

35. The excise report for the year is a record of the continued prosperity of the consumers of intoxicants in the provinces and of continued progress in the administration of the department. The real receipts reached the high figure of 79 lakhs, and were nine lakhs in advance of those of the preceding year and over 20 lakhs in advance of those of any year in the period prior to the famine. So far as country spirit was concerned, the enhancement of the duty, which affected 17 out of the 41 districts under the distillery system, was

the salient feature of the year. The consumption continued to rise and attained the highest figure recorded, though probably in certain districts the high duty taken had the effect of checking the rate of advance. Of the increase in receipts from still-head duty as much as two-thirds is attributed to the enhanced rates of duty. It is gratifying to find that the adoption of a specially high rate in the Cawnpore city has been justified by results, and further action in this direction in other large cities has been approved by Government. In the distillery tract the incidence of revenue per proof gallon was practically Rs. 3-8-0 during the year, and the lightening of the handicap which Rosarum has to bear in the way of duty had its result in a large increase in the consumption of that liquor. With a view to the improvement of the quality and the diminution of the cost of production of country spirit, it has been decided to equip one of the existing distilleries with improved stills and with efficient arrangements for fermenting liquor and storing it; and in time a general improvement in the methods of manufacture may be hoped for. The increasing popularity of bonded warehouses, the movement of liquor in bond from one distillery to another, and the concessions about to be granted in the shape of a rebate of duty to wholesale vendors may be mentioned as indications of the progress which has been made in combating the tendency to treat each district as a watertight compartment in the matter of excise administration.

36. The system of long-term settlements of hemp drug contracts continued to work successfully, and the bulk of the increase of nearly half a lakh in the income under this head was contributed by license fees. The consumption of excise opium more than recovered from the decline which followed on the change of system in the preceding year; and there was an increase of half a lakh in the aggregate receipts from opium. The high retail price of opium is likely to stimulate smuggling, and increased vigilance must be employed.

37. There was a decrease of nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in the revenue from stamps: this is a return from the abnormal receipts of recent years. The receipts from Income Tax increased slightly.

Stamps and
Income Tax.

38. The terms of the existing provincial contract with the Imperial Government remained unaltered. In the budget a deficit of "20,83," in the Provincial account was estimated for, but the actual deficit was only "64." The receipts were "7,59," better than the estimate, and savings to the extent of "12,10," accrued in the expenditure. The account closed with a credit balance of "38,16," as compared with an actual opening balance of "38,80." In the Incorporated Local account an increase of "2,10," over the estimated expenditure was more than balanced by an increase of "8,40," in the income and the budgeted deficit of "3,45," was converted into a surplus of "2,85," the account closing with a balance of "23,84," as compared with the opening balance of "20,98."

Provincial.
Finance.

39. The large increase in the provincial receipts was the result of the more favourable conditions of the year, as well as of additional special grants given by the Government of India. Harvests were good, trade was more active, and prices generally were lower than in the preceding year; while the scanty rainfall of the winter of 1901-1902 created a much larger demand for canal water for irrigation purposes than had been anticipated. The provincial expenditure was on a more liberal scale than in the previous year.

special grants aggregating 13½ lakhs (in addition to three lakhs for expenditure in 1903-1904) having been received from the Government of India for various objects ; but the original budget allotments were not fully worked up to under certain heads, and large, though for the most part unavoidable, lapses occurred.

Public Health.

40. Although plague left its mark on the death-rates in several towns and tracts, the death-rate for the provinces as a whole was only slightly above normal. On the other hand, the provincial birth-rate was markedly above normal. The very high birth-rates in Bundelkhand, in the Hardoi and Kheri districts, and in Rohilkhand were specially satisfactory as evidence of returning prosperity. The Lieutenant Governor was, however, again much concerned to notice the high death-rates among infants. Infantile mortality appears to be steadily rising : it is appreciably higher in these provinces than in the neighbouring provinces, where the total death-rate for all ages is appreciably higher than it is here. It is possible that there are mistakes in classification, or that in some way the figures are deceptive. A special enquiry in one or two places, where the infantile death-rate is exceptionally high without apparent cause, may throw some light on the matter, and a comparison of the figures with those for other provinces year by year may be useful. The special attention of the Sanitary Commissioner has been directed to the matter. It is important to ascertain what the facts really are.

41. In connection with the working of hospitals and charitable institutions, the year was one of considerable activity. Great improvements were carried out in the large hospitals ; the number of dispensaries increased by ten ; the daily average attendance increased from 25,708 to 26,779 ; a large contribution made by Government was utilized in improving surgical and other equipment and increasing the stock of medicines ; and the subscriptions by the public largely increased ; the subscriptions by native gentlemen which for three years had fallen steadily, and had dropped to Rs. 83,912 in 1901, rose suddenly to Rs. 1,26,805 in the year under report. The prospects of hospital assistants have been improved, and the Government has, under consideration, amongst other reforms, the question of giving them better training before appointment. The supply of larger quantities of European drugs is also engaging attention.

Sanitation.

42. The importance of an active sanitary policy as an integral part of the campaign against plague is fully recognized. A subsidy of two lakhs of rupees was granted to the more impoverished municipalities to assist them to carry out urgent sanitary measures which were suspended for want of funds. The increasing consumption of water in the large towns which have water-works (except Allahabad where the supply was cut off for a time) makes more urgent the question of drainage and satisfactory progress was made with the drainage schemes for Benares, Cawnpore, Agra and Lucknow.

43. The Lieutenant Governor attaches great importance to the maintenance up to date of the village sanitary inspection books, and has noted with regret that they are neglected in several districts. Apart from the necessity for having a record of sanitary conditions, these books serve a practical purpose of much value in connection with famine programmes of village works. There are few villages in which it is not desirable to fill up some depressions or to make some drainage cuts, or to do some other work, which

is peculiarly suited to the employment of famine labour. The special attention of Commissioners and district officers was drawn to the matter. A special allotment of Rs. 60,000 was made for experiments in improving the village water supply.

44. In certain districts and municipalities the prevalence of plague impeded vaccination, but for the provinces as a whole there was again a satisfactory increase in the number of persons vaccinated and of successful primary vaccinations. This improvement has been going on, with only local interruptions, for the last ten years.

Vaccination.

45. Mention has already been made of the special grant of five lakhs made by the Government of India for expenditure on education. The most striking and satisfactory result of this grant was the stimulus given to elementary education: the number of primary schools has increased by 1,158, and of scholars by 48,448. There are signs that the provinces are awakening to the advantages of elementary education; it is believed that this will be stimulated by the adoption in the text-books of the language of every-day life; and it seems clear that in the near future there will be very large demands for money to open new elementary schools. At the present rate of increase the expenditure would soon have to be doubled; but it is not possible to increase the grants on anything like the scale of recent years.

Education.

46. The increase in the number of schools has been greatest in the case of board schools; aided schools have gone forward, but at a slower rate; while unaided schools show signs of going back. In many ways a board school is more satisfactory than an aided school, but the boards must be satisfied with the cheaper article at any rate as regards lower primary schools. The fact must be faced that the mass of primary scholars do not want more than the most elementary instruction, and will leave school when they have got it in order to work in their fields. In the backward state of these provinces the spread of elementary education is the principal thing; its improvement must come afterwards. There can be no improvement until the teachers are trained, and it will take many years before any trained men are available for the lower primary schools. The number of teachers which the normal schools turn out is altogether inadequate to meet the demand for new schools, let alone any question of replacing existing men. Looking at the case from different aspects, the Lieutenant Governor has decided that the policy of starting aided rather than board lower primary schools must be more generally accepted by the boards.

47. The abolition of the English middle examination has led to an increase of scholars in the high classes of anglo-vernacular and the secondary classes of vernacular schools. These schools serve different classes of the population, who have different wants—a fact which will be recognized in the revised curriculum. The classes for short-hand and type-writing, which are attached to certain anglo-vernacular schools, seem to be much appreciated. In both anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools large sums are needed to attract better teachers and to improve the accommodation. Some progress has been made in both directions since the close of the year.

48. The colleges had many difficulties to contend with over the plague, but most of them appear to have done well in trying circumstances. Further valuable apparatus was added to the already fine laboratories at the Muir

Central College, but, so far as higher studies are concerned, the laboratories are at present practically empty of students. It is hoped that means may be found to induce students to continue their studies in science beyond the B.A. degree. The Sanskrit College at Benares is becoming more popular, and the Lieutenant Governor is considering how the usefulness of this institution can be extended. Many questions were discussed in the University, and the whole subject of English education is engaging the earnest attention of the Education Department and the Government, but the stage of action was not reached during the year.

49. The Training College at Allahabad is doing good work, under difficulties as to raw material. Even graduates were found deficient in many important qualifications. The normal schools passed 178 teachers. Two more large normal schools are now about to be built, and the Lieutenant Governor has no doubt that very good results will be achieved. But it is quite beyond the financial resources of this Government to train all the teachers in lower primary schools. For the present Government must be content to aim at supplying from its normal schools trained teachers for the secondary vernacular and upper primary schools, and particularly for the primary classes of anglo-vernacular schools.

50. The normal school for females at Lucknow is being resorted to in increasing numbers. There was also an increase in the number of girls receiving instruction, both at girls' schools and boys' schools. Female education is free, but progress in the public instruction of females is likely to be slow. The high castes show no readiness to send their daughters to school; the low castes seem ready to send them to elementary schools for boys. There seems, however, to be a demand for trained female teachers to teach privately in the houses of persons who can afford private tuition.

51. The experiments of discontinuing general education, of opening a *bazar* workshop on the model of the Casanova school at Naples, and of starting a night school at the industrial school, Lucknow, have failed completely. The main school was emptied, and the other classes were deserted. The industrial classes at Roorkee are kept going by stipends, but the scholars do not often practise in after life the trade that they learnt there. The results of experiments in industrial schools in these provinces are so far instructive only in their disappointments.

Literature and
the Press.

52. The literature of the year is chiefly remarkable for the issue of some excellent editions of valuable Sanskrit works and a few important translations: in fiction a tendency is noticeable to introduce the foreign practice of courtship. An interesting production is *Thirteen Months in China*, in which the author describes what he saw while on duty with his regiment in that country. His Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation, and the Delhi Darbar were the subjects most dealt with in the vernacular press. Measures for the suppression of plague also elicited a good deal of comment. The arrangements for the carriage of third class passengers on railways were widely complained of.

Archæology.

53. Drawings of some of the buildings in the Agra Fort were prepared by the staff of the Archæological Department. In the Public Works Department an expenditure of over a lakh and a half of rupees was incurred on restoration and conservation, chiefly in the Agra division.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—PHYSICAL FEATURES, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

(See pages 1 to 4 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

2.—POLITICAL.

(Reports on the administration of the Rámpur and Tehri States.)

1. The Rámpur State has an area of about 900 square miles and a population of 533,212. Its financial condition is satisfactory: the year's revenue amounted to 33 lakhs of rupees of which 22 lakhs were from land and nearly 7 lakhs from interest in securities. The harvests of the greater part of the State are secured from drought by a system of canals which bring the water of the various rivers and streams into use for irrigation. Elsewhere masonry wells are being constructed at the cost of the State—an experimental measure which will be further developed if success attends the action already taken. Increased attention was paid during the year to education. Vaccination is still backward. The efficiency of the Imperial Service Cavalry (313 Lances) has been formally acknowledged by the military authorities. Steps were taken during the year to codify the rent, revenue, and stamp law.

Rámpur.

2. The Tehri State has an area of 4,180 square miles and a population of 268,885. It is entirely hill country. Its revenues ($3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees) have increased by 56 per cent. since the present ruler assumed charge of the administration ten years ago. The net income from forest equals that from land revenue. At the Delhi Coronation Darbár His Highness the Rájá was invested with the insignia of a K. C. S. I. A scarcity which threatened the State in the previous year owing to the failure of the spring crop was averted by good rain.

Tehri.

3.—HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

4.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

5.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES AND SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

6.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7.—DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS, TRIBES, AND LANGUAGES.

(See pages 4 to 36 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

8.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

(There was no change during the year.)

9.—RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(There is nothing to record under this head.)

10.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(Report on Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1901-1902.)

3. The year was one of rest and recuperation, its result being to establish on a firmer basis the returning prosperity of the provinces. Wages were high and lower prices benefited the labouring classes. Cultivators also appear to have done well. In one district it is noted that tenants were paying off their debts: in a second the moneylenders were complaining that they could not find employment for their capital. Almost everywhere the demand for labour

General.

Chapter I.
PHYSICAL
AND POLITI-
CAL GEO-
GRAPHY.

2 UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT [1902-1903.]

Features
of the
agricultural
year.

was greater than the supply. The decrease in the export of agricultural produce to other parts of India, which led to a fall of prices, must have affected agricultural profits, but, with scarcely an exception, the district reports give a pleasing picture of the condition of the people. The influence of favourable seasons was strongly reinforced by the liberal policy of Government in its revenue administration. After their struggles over new legislation, landlord and tenant returned to friendlier relations.

4. The harvests were, however, far from being uniformly good. Oudh, and especially Fyzabad, did particularly well. Except for their rice the eastern districts had also good crops. The western districts were by no means so fortunate; their dry land suffered more from climatic conditions, and their wheat sold at a lower price. In Jhānsi and Jalaun the *kharif* was exceptionally poor. In Bijnor there was difficulty in collecting the revenue; in Aligarh there were suspensions; in Muttra large remissions. These are the main features of the agricultural year, but it may be added that in Mirzapur the late *kharif* was very poor, the *til* crop being a failure, and that Dehra Dūn and the Kumaun division were also unfortunate in their harvests.

Prices.

5. Prices were easier throughout the year, but a comparison of the figures in different parts of the provinces brings variations to light which can be attributed only to local conditions. Prices are often affected, it is true, more by the state of the export trade than by the outturn of the harvest, and in the reports from the western districts, it is frequently remarked that the fall in prices has taken place in spite of deficient crops. The demand from other parts of India appears to have decreased, and this was no doubt the governing factor in the case of wheat. In September 1901 the price of wheat was almost exactly the same as a twelvemonth before, but December and every succeeding quarter shows a fall on the corresponding quarter of the year before; the average increase for the year in the amount purchasable for a rupee was two seers, and this increase is distributed with remarkable uniformity over every division in the provinces. The statistics of other crops, on the contrary, bring out two facts with the greatest clearness—first, that the movement of the prices of *rabi* crops was much more uniform than that of the *kharif*; and, secondly, that the changes on the whole were so unequal as to transfer to the east the area of minimum prices which, at the beginning of the year, was situated in the west. The average for the year of *arhar* in seers per rupee was two or three seers above the average of 1900-1901, but the excess was smallest in the divisions of Agra and Meerut. Gram was considerably cheaper throughout the year, but at its close the difference had disappeared in Meerut and Agra, the price in September 1902 being practically the same in those divisions as at the end of September 1901, while in other divisions it was lower. The price of barley followed much the same course as the price of wheat, and was lower in September 1902 than in September 1901, but on the whole the average of the year was raised only in Bundelkhand and Gorakhpur. Maize, *juar*, and *baajra* which, during the year 1900-1901, had been cheapest in the west, were all lower in price at the end of that year than at the beginning, but during the next few months their price rose in Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand, and Allahabad, and though September 1902 has again shown a fall, the result is that in the divisions named the average price of these grains was higher than in the preceding year, while in the remaining divisions it was lower. Rice fluctuated little in price. It was dearer as a rule after the harvest of 1901 than it had been a year earlier, but the price has since fallen and it was a seer cheaper at the end of the year than at the beginning.

Trade.

6. From several districts it was reported that low prices had done harm to the sugar industry; but the area statistics show that there is no present cause for alarm. The indigo crop decreases year by year but its place is being taken by cotton and the number of new cotton mills is a satisfactory sign of native enterprise. Plague unfortunately continued to increase and in several districts seriously interfered with trade.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

11.—REALIZATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

(Report on Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1901-1902.)

7. The revenue administration of the year was distinguished by the extinction of old balances and ease in collections. To a great extent these results were due to the liberal policy of Government, and they were conspicuous accordingly in the Allahabad division, where the Bundelkhand districts have always provided difficulties in revenue administration. In this division the year closed with the demand met practically in full—a circumstance almost unknown for a long cycle of years. Similar results were obtained also in divisions where there was fortunately no need for exceptional measures. Speaking generally, the year was an easy one both for the revenue officer and for the revenue-payer.

General.

8. The first point to be noted is the complete removal of the disturbing effects of famine. Much indeed had already been done with this object. The year 1896-97 closed with a balance of Rs. 1,62,00,008: of the sum obtained by adding this amount to the current demand of the next four years, Rs. 73,17,613 had been remitted, but there still remained on the 1st of October 1901 a balance of Rs. 6,52,580 raised by subsequent adjustments to Rs. 6,58,345; there was also an arrear demand of Rs. 12,108 for revenue not on the roll. The account was finally cleared by orders in April remitting all sums outstanding at the end of the previous revenue year. The working out of the remissions led, however, to some alterations in detail. Before the orders issued, a considerable part of the arrears had been collected; in such cases a corresponding sum had to be written off the current demand, and there are instances in which, the current demand being insufficient, the transaction could not be completed within the year. Small corrections again had to be made in the balances already reported. Finally, the case of farms and transfers made after the 1st of October 1901, had to be considered. Transferees and farmers in such cases had no right to the remission, and the remission was not given them. In order, however, to facilitate a restoration of the properties to the original owners, they were offered a refund of arrears paid by them on condition that they gave up their farms or other transfers, and some restorations were effected; but the refusal of the transferees in other cases to give up their bargains led to a small reduction in the amount originally sanctioned for remission. The account may be stated as follows:—

Remission of
outstanding
arrears.

	Rs.
Amount sanctioned for remission	6,38,596
Arrears as finally corrected	6,44,496
Remissions not granted on account of transfers ..	14,957
Remitted out of arrears	5,05,317
Remitted out of the demand for 1901-1902	90,634
Left over for adjustment in 1902-1903	33,588

Of the amount given in the second line of this statement no less than Rs. 5,56,154 belong to the Allahabad division, and the only other items of importance were Rs. 16,091 in Partabgarh and Rs. 11,655 in Sháhjahánpur.

9. The amount remitted is not large in proportion to the total land revenue, but the relief to the districts chiefly affected was great, and further help was given by measures taken to bring the current demand into accordance with present circumstances. The peculiar conditions of Bundelkhand, its liability to excessive fluctuations, and the necessity for a revenue system more elastic than that suited to the rest of the provinces, have recently been emphasized. A system of fluctuating settlements has therefore been devised, but it requires necessarily some time for its execution. Meantime as Bundelkhand has recovered more slowly from the famine than any other part of the provinces, it required the application of some immediate remedy. A summary revision, based on the principle of taking half the present assets as revenue, has resulted in a reduction of the demand by Rs. 5,53,528. These

Summary
reductions in
Bundelkhand.

ADMINIS-
TRATION OF
THE LAND.

reductions will generally be continued for the remainder of the term of settlement in each district, or till the system of fluctuating assessments is introduced. In addition it was recognised that hereditary land-owners were fairly entitled to some recompense for the years in which they had been paying a revenue much in excess of half the assets of their land, and for this reason a further concession was given them in the shape of special reductions which amount to Rs. 1,72,914, and will have effect for five years. The total amount of the reductions was, therefore, Rs. 7,26,442, but for one reason and another, because they were sanctioned late in the year and because in some cases, where the land had passed away from the old proprietors, the necessity for special reductions had disappeared, the sum to which actual effect was given in the accounts of the year was Rs. 39,288 less or Rs. 6,87,154.

Demand for
the year.

10. The revenue on the roll for the year was Rs. 6,33,12,337. To this sum Rs. 2,21,928 are added as revenue not on the roll, consisting of sums which were sanctioned after the 1st of October, Rs. 1,84,763 being contributed by Aligarh alone, which is under settlement. The first deduction to be made is Rs. 6,87,154, the actual amount of the suspensions in Bundelkhand, and Rs. 68,314 should be deducted on account of what is called the nominal balance, consisting of reductions in revenue sanctioned after the revenue roll is made up. The real demand for the year, therefore, was Rs. 6,27,78,797, of which Rs. 6,24,81,059, or 99·5 per cent., were collected.

Collections.

Explanation
of balance.

11. The difference of Rs. 2,97,738 may be briefly explained. In the Meerut division the difference amounts to Rs. 15,685, of which Rs. 11,854 was suspended in the dry tracts of tahsils Khair, Iglas, and Hāthras in Aligarh on account of poor harvests. In the Agra division Rs. 80,501 of the amount uncollected was remitted in Muttra for a similar reason. In Rohilkhand the only item outstanding of any importance is one of Rs. 31,642 in Bijnor, where postponement was necessitated by the irregularity of the rainfall. In Allahabad the balances are very large, but they are accounted for, all but Rs. 29,923, by summary reductions or by remissions in return for sums collected out of arrears outstanding at the end of the previous year, and an additional sum of Rs. 11,330 had to be remitted in Jhānsi during the year on account of the resettlement of the Gursarai estate. In Kumaun there is a sum of Rs. 10,908 shown as recoverable from estates under Government management. In Benares the only real balance outstanding is one of Rs. 2,264 in Ghāzipur, and in the whole of Oudh there is no real balance at all. Rupees 23,154, however, had been remitted in Oudh as an act of grace, and in Unao the item of Rs. 14,207 represents the last instalment of remissions which were in the nature of temporary reductions of revenue granted in deteriorated villages.

Alterations in
revenue on the
roll.

12. The land revenue on the roll on the 1st of October 1902 was Rs. 6,39,10,869, an increase of Rs. 5,98,532 over the demand of the year just closed. Of this increase Rs. 5,65,476, or 94·5 per cent., are due to regular revision of settlement. In the province of Agra, Aligarh (Rs. 1,84,759), Budaun (Rs. 90,856), Farrukhabad and Bareilly (nearly Rs. 28,000 each) and Bijnor (Rs. 25,853), and in Oudh, Gonda (Rs. 48,042), Fyzabad (Rs. 40,349), Bara Banki (Rs. 22,875), Hardoi (Rs. 19,670), Bahraich (Rs. 13,664), and Sitapur (Rs. 12,065) are the districts which principally contribute to this increase. Of the decrease the largest item is in the Jhānsi district (Rs. 15,024), of which Rs. 14,988 are due to the reduction of the revenue of the Gursarai estate owing to the restitution of the *ubāri* jama.

Miscellaneous
revenue.

13. Inclusive of the outstanding arrears the total demand on account of miscellaneous land revenue came to Rs. 1,36,767, of which all but Rs. 18 was collected. The total current demand amounted to Rs. 1,36,743, as compared with Rs. 1,26,709, being an increase of Rs. 10,034, due mainly to a rise of Rs. 7,046 in the receipts from the Mirzapur stone quarries.

Coercive
processes.

14. Except where hampered by the breakdown of the *lambardāri* system and an excessive sub-division of proprietary shares, the collection of revenue was easy and the number of processes employed in its recovery was less

1902-1903.]

SETTLEMENTS.

5

Chapter II.
ADMINIS-
TRATION OF
THE LAND.

than in the previous year, though in some districts the number appears to have been excessive. The following are the figures for the two years:—

	1900-1901.	1901-1902.
Writs	32,022	31,817
Warrants of arrest	2,798	2,909
Attachments—		
Of moveable property	6,342	5,268
Of immoveable property	592	394
Transfers	185	133
Annulments of settlement	28	4
Sales	25	30
Total	41,992	40,555

12.—SURVEYS.

(Report on the operations of the Land Records Department, 1901-1902.)

15. The programme for the year consisted of the completion of the maps and records in 12 tahsils and parganas in the Azamgarh, Mainpuri, Jalaun, and Etah districts. The programme was carried out almost in full.

16. Surveys were made of 2,507 square miles, and records were written up for 2,823 square miles. The cost of the survey was Rs. 88-5-0 per square mile.

17. In Azamgarh the complexity and minute sub-division of the owners' shares, and the small size of the fields, made the work very laborious. The broken character of much of the country increased the difficulties in Jalaun while the fluctuating nature of the cultivation rendered revision of the previous year's work necessary in many villages. Complaint was also made of difficulty in obtaining assistance from the Jalaun landholders. In Etah the *sir* and *khudkásht* statements proved unreliable and had to be revised.

18. As the programme of the traverse operations on a large scale was exhausted, the traverse party reverted to Imperial employment in October 1901, with the exception of a small detachment, which was retained to complete the riverain traverse in Etah and then to undertake miscellaneous surveys at the cost of municipalities.

19. Of 1,187 patwáris in the tracts under survey, 1,024 proved competent: the rest had to provide substitutes. In parts of Jalaun and Azamgarh the difficult character of the ground, and in Etah the necessity for completing the work within the year, rendered the employment of 44 amins necessary.

20. The traverse work in Etah proved satisfactory, the comparison with values of the two Great Trigonometrical stations connected with the work disclosing an error of 1.12 feet per mile.

13.—SETTLEMENTS.

(Report on Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1901-1902.)

21. During the year under report the miscellaneous work outstanding in the settlements of Sháhjahánpur and Meerut was completed. The settlements of Meerut and Budaun were confirmed. Operations continued in eight districts where they had been begun in previous years, and in all but Azamgarh are now almost concluded.

22. The fairing of the records in tahsil Baheri of the Bareilly district has been completed and the assessments (which raised the demand by 9.88 per cent.) have been sanctioned. The revised assessments for the Nawábganj and Aonla tahsils were also declared during the year. The demand in the former has increased by 9.88 and in the latter by 15.90 per cent.

23. The assessments of tahsil Puranpur in the Pilibhit district, which are 6.2 per cent. above the old demand, have been sanctioned. In tahsils Puranpur and Pilibhit, where only a revision of the records was considered necessary, attestation has been completed and the work of fairing the papers is in progress.

Programme of
the year.

Cadastral.

Difficulties
encountered.

Traverse.

Agency
employed.Result of
check.Miscellaneous
work
outstanding.

Bareilly.

Pilibhit.

ADMINIS- 24. In Farrukhabad the only assessments that remained to be submitted
TRATION OF at the close of the year were those of the alluvial maháls and of the city of
THE LAND. Farrukhabad.

Farrukhabad. 25. In the Aligarh district the records of all the tahsils have been
Aligarh. attested. The fairing of the records has been almost completed in two tahsils
and is well advanced in the other two. The revised assessments declared
during the year resulted in an enhancement of 31.45 per cent. in the Koil
tahsil and 30.02 in Atrauli.

Kumaun. 26. In Almora and the hill patts of Naini Tál, the work of assessment
is over. The record work is also nearing its close.

Azamgarh. 27. The completion of the intricate and laborious settlement of Azam-
garh is still distant. Its progress is impeded by the minute sub-division of
property, the complexity of the tenures, and the litigiousness of the people.

Hardoi. 28. The revision of the assessments recently imposed in Hardoi
continued.

Gonda. 29. In Gonda the assessment of all but two parganas was completed.

New Settlements. 30. Settlement operations were commenced during the year in the Main-
puri, Etah, and Jalaun districts. In the two former the work was confined to
attestation of the record. Jalaun also was in the attestation stage: a system of
fluctuating assessments has been worked out in connection with the revision
which will be applied to the other Bundelkhand districts also when their
existing settlements expire or sooner if existing settlement engagements permit
of it: the system is being already worked in the trans-Jumma tahsils of the
Allahabad district.

Case work. 31. Of 123,709 cases for decision, 98,161 were disposed of. Settlement
Officers decided 1,467 appeals out of 2,528 filed, and Commissioners 696 out
of 940.

Expenditure. 32. The expenditure during the year on settlement operations was
Rs. 5,28,961.

14.—LAND RECORDS.

(Report on the operations of the Land Records Department, 1901-1902)

Establishment. 33. The strength of the staff of supervisor kanúngos in the provinces
was reviewed during the year, and a net increase of five men was sanctioned
for Oudh. Proposals for revision in the province of Agra were under
consideration; it was found that some districts were understaffed, while the new
system of settlement in Bundelkhand will involve some additional supervision.
Schemes for the revision of patwáris' circles in four districts of Oudh were
sanctioned and introduced during the year.

Maps. 34. In the province of Agra the great majority of the maps are
corrected to date without much difficulty. Difficulties occur, however, in
those parts of Bundelkhand where the cultivation fluctuates and in certain
alluvial tracts. In Oudh (where the obligation to correct maps is of more
recent introduction) the progress made has been on the whole satisfactory.

Rent-rolls. 35. A step taken with a view to the greater accuracy of the records has
been the order fixing responsibility for the accuracy of the rent-rolls on the
supervisor kanúngos. Cases of concealment of assets were reported from 10
districts during the year.

Tahsil registers. 36. The new tahsil registers are now in use in all Oudh districts, except
Gonda, where they were under preparation during the year. Arrangements
were made for the preparation of new registers in 10 districts of Agra. As
regards maintenance the registers were, as a rule, found to be up to date.

Amendment of rules. 37. New manuals of land record rules for both provinces were issued
during the year. The need for a manual which should incorporate the large
mass of circulars and circular letters issued during several years had been felt
for a considerable time, and the changes involved by the new Land Revenue
and Tenancy Acts made immediate action necessary. Apart from the simpli-
fication caused by the incorporation of circulars in the rules to which they
referred, the objects kept in view during the revision were (1) to shorten

1902-1903.]

WARDS' ESTATES.

Chapter II.
ADMINIS-
TRATION OF
THE LAND.

procedure and discard all superfluous registers, and (2) to lay down distinctly the duties and responsibilities of every officer and every official connected with land records. The rules for the revision of maps and records in the province of Agra were also revised during the year.

38. The contribution from provincial funds amounted to Rs. 10,34,000 and the surplus for the year was Rs. 1,12,975. The position of the patwari fund is now rapidly improving owing to the reduction in the number of survey parties at work, but on the other hand considerable expenditure has to be faced in the near future for maintaining the Bundelkhand maps and records with sufficient accuracy for summary revisions of assessment, and also for strengthening the supervising staff where it is at present inadequate.

State of the
patwari fund.

15.—WASTE LANDS.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1901-1902.)

39. The total demand for the price of confiscated, escheated and waste lands recoverable within the year was Rs. 9,502, all of which was collected.

Demand and
collections.

16.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1901-1902. Separate reports on the administration of the Special Government estates in the Benares and Kumaon Divisions.)

40. During the year 24 new estates were acquired. The total current demand for rent amounted to Rs. 3,18,316 against Rs. 2,50,655 in the previous year. The increase is due mainly to the inclusion in the accounts of the rental of lands confiscated in the Allahabad district, in which district there is a total increase of Rs. 47,658. Including outstandings the total demand was Rs. 3,65,237, of which Rs. 3,22,196 or 88 per cent. was collected as compared with 80 per cent. in the preceding year. In the Holagarh and Khargapur escheated estates in the Allahabad district, 89 per cent. of the gross demand was realized against 63 per cent. in the previous year. The outstanding balance was Rs. 43,041, of which Rs. 28,682 are classed as recoverable, Rs. 2,588 as nominal, and Rs. 11,771 as irrecoverable. Of the amount classed as irrecoverable, the Allahabad district is responsible for Rs. 5,390 and Banda for Rs. 3,919. After payment of land revenue and rates there remained a balance of Rs. 1,94,448, of which Rs. 54,878 were spent on establishment, contingencies, and improvements, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 1,39,570 as compared with Rs. 85,561 in the preceding year.

Minor estates.

41. Out of a total income of Rs. 5,95,371 in the Tarai and Bhábar estates, Rs. 3,29,279 were spent, leaving a surplus to Government of Rs. 2,66,592, a sum which exceeded the estimate by about half a lakh of rupees. There was an increase in the receipts in consequence of improved methods of sale of market and fodder produce; cultivation also expanded. The expenditure was less than was anticipated. The gross income of the Almora and Garhwál-Bhábar estates was Rs. 36,756, of which Rs. 9,038, the net profit, was credited to provincial revenues. The profit accruing from the Dúdhi estate in the Mirzapur district was Rs. 12,700 or nearly 50 per cent. of the total income, Rs. 26,059.

Special
estates.

17.—WARDS' ESTATES.

(Report on the operations of the Court of Wards, 1901-1902.)

42. One hundred and ninety-eight estates altogether were under the management of the Court of Wards during the year. Of these, 11 were taken over and 13 were released during the year. The number of estates under management at the end of 1901-1902 was 185, as compared with 187 at the close of the previous year.

Number of
estates under
management.

43. The rental demand was Rs. 58,13,647, being below that of 1900-1901 to the extent of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Of the estates under superintendence, 72 were managed wholly or in part on behalf of persons who were declared by the Local Government on their own application to be disqualified. The remaining estates were principally managed for minor and female proprietors.

Rental
demand.

44. The current and arrear collections amounted to Rs. 54,76,456 and Rs. 2,49,396, or 94.2 and 20.3 per cent., respectively, of the demand. The total collections, current and arrears, exclusive of amounts recovered by suit, amounted to 98.5 per cent. of the current demand. Excluding the figures of estates under management for only a portion of the year, the collections were 94.5 per cent. of the current and 21.9 per cent. of the arrear demand, and the percentage of total collections to the current demand was 98.8.

The incidence of the Government demand for land revenue, cesses, and rates falls at 52.8 per cent. on the current, and 50.5 per cent. on the total collections.

Government
revenue, cesses,
and rates.

45. The payments on account of the Government demand for land revenue, cesses, and rates amounted to Rs. 28,91,372. The most noteworthy feature of the year was the substantial relief afforded to the Bara estate in the Allahabad district by the reduction of the land revenue demand from Rs. 62,729 to Rs. 38,000, including a special reduction of Rs. 12,000 granted for a term of five years. The position of affairs in this estate had been previously quite hopeless, the annual profits having been scarcely sufficient to meet the demand for interest on loans alone. It is now hoped that even with a liberal annual expenditure on improvements, the debts will be cleared in the course of the next 14 or 15 years. Liberal reductions were also made in favour of several other estates in Bundelkhand, of which the case of the Sikri estate in Jalaun may be specially cited as one where the help has been most opportune. This estate had been managed in the past with the utmost difficulty, but it should now be possible to make some impression on the heavy debt with which it is encumbered. The revision of assessment in progress in the Aligarh district had the effect of increasing the land revenue demand in the Court of Wards' estates, and the Collector was instructed to take the necessary steps towards obtaining legal enhancement of rents, for which there is ample scope. In Kuar Karan Singh's estate temporary reductions of revenue amounting to Rs. 3,355, were secured for 11 villages situated in the Kashipur pargana of the Naini Tal district and pargana Afzalgarh in Bijnor. In this case also the management had been very much handicapped by the severity of the demand, which left no margin for the development of the estate. Proposals for the reduction of revenue to the end of the current settlement were also sanctioned by Government in the deteriorated villages of the Kashipur estate (Naini Tal).

Cost of
management.

46. The management charges for the year amounted to Rs. 5,87,492, as against Rs. 5,41,604 in the previous year. The payments made to Government from the proceeds of the rate under Act X of 1892, on account of superior supervision, were Rs. 1,16,970, the rates in force being 2 per cent. on the gross income of estates under the special scheme of management, $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on that of estates not under the special scheme and 1 per cent. on that of estates managed under orders of the Civil Court and wholly leased. The average cost of management throughout the provinces amounted to 9.2 per cent. of the gross income, as against 8.3 in the preceding year.

Special
scheme of
management.

47. The special scheme of management was in force in 18 districts, as in the preceding year. The incidence of the cost fluctuated between 6.9 per cent. in Meerut and 12.2 per cent. in Ghazipur. Steps were taken to reduce the charges in Ghazipur with effect from the commencement of the current revenue year; but in view of the difficulties attending the management of the small and ill-conditioned estates in that district, no very material retrenchment can be effected without seriously impairing the efficiency of the staff. The cost under the new arrangement, however, should not now exceed 10 per cent. of the gross income. This limit was very slightly exceeded in Bareilly, Gorakhpur, and Sitapur; but in all other districts the incidence of the cost was under 10 per cent. Generally speaking, the scheme has continued to work satisfactorily.

Repayment of
debts.

48. A sum of Rs. 24,13,419 was devoted to the liquidation of debts, as compared with Rs. 21,70,075 paid in the previous year. The total liabilities of the estates under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, together with debts incurred since charge was assumed, amounted to Rs. 4,51,27,067.

Of this, Rs. 2,83,89,013 have been paid, leaving Rs. 1,67,88,054 still due. The latter sum again includes the decree for dower, exceeding 53 lakhs of rupees, awarded against the small Rāmpur estate in Moradabad. This heavy liability, which has been pending for many years, had been a source of considerable anxiety to the Court of Wards, but a compromise has now been effected between the parties concerned in the case. Of the total payments on account of principal, interest, and costs Rs. 1,39,19,065 were cleared off by incurring other debts, Rs. 51,33,781 by sale of property, and the residue (Rs. 92,68,915) from surplus profits or otherwise.

49. The number of Co-operative Village Banks on Court of Wards' estates was 80 against 76 in the previous year. The Banks are, however, still in an experimental stage, and their success or otherwise must depend on the exertions of the Court of Wards staff.

Agricultural
Banks.

50. Works of improvement were carried out in 117 out of the 193 estates under the management of the Court of Wards. The total amount expended was Rs. 1,45,661, representing Rs. 30,000 more than the sum disbursed in 1900-1901. In 81 estates no outlay was found possible on improvements. In 60 indebted estates the expenditure aggregated Rs. 52,509, or 1.4 per cent. on the gross income. In 57 solvent properties, Rs. 93,152 were spent, being 4.5 per cent. on the gross income.

Improvements.
Amount
expended on—

51. The system of sinking wells through the agency of selected tenants has continued to receive encouragement and attention, the plan having generally been attended with marked success. Thus in Gonda 25 irrigation wells and platforms for 11 others were constructed, and repairs to existing wells were carried out with the assistance of the tenantry. In the same manner 41 wells were completed during the year by tenants of the Dube estate in Jaunpur. The reports received from various districts show that altogether some 200 drinking and irrigation wells have been constructed by tenants themselves. In this connection the excavation of a minor canal distributary in the Muttra portion of the Hāthras estate may be specially mentioned as a work of considerable importance undertaken by the Court of Wards' management. This should prove of great benefit to a large area formerly dependent on the rainfall. Nowhere is the want of irrigation works more keenly felt than in the Bara estate in Allahabad. Hitherto the available profits have not admitted of any improvement being effected in the water-supply, but now that prospects have improved it is proposed to spend at least Rs. 1,000 annually in improvements. This should permanently improve the estate by increasing the stability of the cultivated area and also by extending that area. In the Naini Tāl estates the need for improvements has long been felt.

Method in
which carried
out.

52. The number of vaccination operations performed on Court of Wards' estates was 43,414, of which 40,826 or 94 per cent. were successful, 1,295 were unsuccessful, and the results of 1,293 were not ascertained.

Vaccination.

53. Attention continued to be paid to village sanitation during the year. Cholera and plague prevailed in epidemic form in most of the Court of Wards' estates in the Allahabad district and the usual sanitary precautions were taken. Cholera also made its appearance in a few other districts. It raged with virulence in five villages of one of the Sitapur estates. In Gonda some 800 wells were disinfected with permanganate of potash: in Kheri the number of wells treated was 130 in the Oel estate. Small-pox caused severe mortality in the Bara Banki district, chiefly among children. Quinine was distributed gratis in the Sitapur and Kheri districts among persons suffering from fever. A dispensary building was provided in one of the villages of the Bhadri estate. In Gonda medicines for ordinary ailments were distributed among 737 tenants, a supply of simple remedies being kept at each zildār's headquarters.

Village
sanitation
and medical
aid.

54. The total expenditure on the maintenance and education of wards amounted to Rs. 8,18,635, as compared with Rs. 6,92,729 in the preceding year. The best educational advantages continue to be afforded to the wards, and, as far as possible, to their relatives. From the school reports received

Education of
wards.

several wards appear to have made exceptionally good progress in their studies. Others have been receiving practical training in the principles of estate management. The proprietor of the Aurayan estate in Sitapur came of age in January 1902, when his estate would, in ordinary circumstances, have been released; but in order to enable him to proceed to England to qualify as a barrister, the period of management has, at his request, been extended. The education of female wards, and of the female relatives of wards, received due attention.

Education of
the tenantry.

55. Satisfactory results have, on the whole, been achieved in primary education of the tenantry on Court of Wards' estates. An Anglo-Vernacular School, started during the year by the Bhadri estate in Partabgarh, is said to have supplied a much felt want, and its popularity and success are already assured. The accommodation provided has been found unequal to the demand, necessitating an extension of the school-house and the provision of a boarding-house in addition.

Village
headmen.

56. The elimination of inadequately paid-underlings and the employment of village headmen and respectable tenants in their place was continued; the scheme was generally attended with a marked degree of success.

Litigation.

57. Out of nine original suits, appeals and miscellaneous cases, exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value, pending or instituted on behalf of the Court of Wards during the year, and of 14 cases in which the court was defendant or respondent, seven cases were decided in its favour: all the rest were pending when the year closed.

Audit of
Accounts.

58. The Local Fund Audit Establishment examined the accounts of 46 estates during the course of the year, as compared with 26 in the previous year. Irregularities of a somewhat serious character were discovered in three districts. These were due rather to a lack of proper supervision and inattention to standing orders than to any defects in system. The audit procedure has undergone some improvement, and the new system of accounts will shortly be introduced when most of the difficulties at present encountered in the matter of faulty account keeping, and the delays and friction in audit that constantly arise, should, to a great extent, disappear.

18.—REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(Report on the Revenue Administration by the Board of Revenue, 1901-1902.)

REVENUE-PAYING CLASSES.

Mutations in
the Revenue
Registers.

59. The total number of proprietary mutations registered during the year shows an advance of 13,603—from 152,105 to 165,708—over that in the preceding year.

Succession
cases.

60. The above advance is more than accounted for by the increase of 13,830 in succession cases. The principal cause at work appears to have been the overhauling of khewats by District Officers and the consequent discovery of unreported successions. This was a special feature of the work of the year.

Sales,
mortgages,
and
redemptions.

61. As compared with the preceding year the number of sales under orders of court shows a slight increase. The number of private sales fell off except in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, where they increased both in number and in value. Benares and Gorakhpur are also exceptional in that they show a considerable to large increase in mortgages: elsewhere there was a decrease. The number of redemptions increased in every division except Kumaun, where the figures are insignificant, and Meerut where there was a slight falling off. On the whole the statistics indicate prosperity, but they are less favourable in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions than in other parts of the provinces. It is satisfactory to find from the Banda report that the value of land in that district is rising: the same is believed to be the case throughout Bundelkhand.

Partitions.

62. The statistics of the year's partition work have a special interest on account of the changes introduced by the new Revenue Act of 1901. By prohibiting the formation, in perfect partition, of maháls below a certain

size or value, and by abolishing the proviso of the old Act, that no imperfect partition should be carried out without the consent of all the co-sharers, the Act of 1901 was expected to lead to the substitution in some measure of imperfect for perfect partitions. So far as applications are concerned, the expectation has been fulfilled, but the effects produced have been very irregular, the variations in different divisions being very marked and not easy of explanation. The number of applications for perfect partition fell from 2,504 of the preceding year to 1,522: the number of applications for imperfect partition rose from 468 to 1,161. The total number of partitions effected was 1,371 or practically the same as in the preceding year, but the number of new maháls, the result of perfect partitions, increased from 2,813 to 2,921, while the number of new pattis, formed by imperfect partition, fell from 1,012 to 595.

63. In one district 23 maháls were attached under the authority of section 45 of the new Revenue Act which authorizes the attachment of a mahál, the proprietors of which fail to nominate a lambardár. That the authority to make the attachment in such cases is a powerful aid in facilitating revenue collections cannot be doubted, but its application must remain very limited unless it is allowed in cases in which the disadvantages of the office of lambardár outweigh the advantages in such a degree as to make it impossible to secure a voluntary acceptance of the appointment: its use in such a case involves a distinct hardship for which the sole remedy consists in effecting such improvements in the lambardár's position as will remove the necessity for recourse to section 45. The question is one of great difficulty and is engaging attention.

Lambardars.

64. In the years of its introduction which were different for the two provinces, the amount of land revenue remitted by money-order was, in the province of Agra, Rs. 15,00,199 and in Oudh Rs. 1,85,573. In 1891-92 the total for both provinces was Rs. 29,67,565: the amount was 5 per cent. of the total revenue demand. The amount so remitted in 1895-96 was 6 per cent. of the demand: in the year under report it was 8 per cent. The value of miscellaneous revenue money-orders has also risen.

Revenue
money-orders.

RENT PAYING CLASSES.

65. The outstanding features of the rent law returns for the year 1900-1901 was the extraordinary increase in litigation due to the efforts made by landholders to forestall the results, as they imagined them, of impending legislation. That legislation in the shape of the Tenancy Act has since come into force, but, owing to change in procedure, no exact comparison can be made between the statistics under it and those under the old Act. Nevertheless the conclusion appears warranted—a remarkable one considering what the change in the law was intended to effect, that no appreciable change has been effected upon the annual number of ejectments. The explanation probably lies in the fact that the landholders had not yet grasped the fact that the alterations in the law were of a nature calculated to benefit them as well as their tenants: they had not mastered the procedure by which they could, without resorting to ejectment, control the acquisition by their tenants of occupancy rights. The statistics will be more interesting in a few years time and will then permit of safer conclusions being drawn.

The Tenancy
Act of 1901.

66. Suits for arrears of rent and applications for ejectment on account of arrears showed a satisfactory decrease in both Agra and Oudh—a circumstance indicative, on the whole, of favourable agricultural conditions. The arrears of the famine were worked out, it may be said, in 1899-1900, when the number of suits for arrears of rent rose to 123,067. In 1900-1901 there was a fall of nearly 15 per cent. to 104,810 and during the year under report a further decrease to 102,647. Suits in connection with distraint fell from 4,206 to 2,885.

Arrears of
rent.

67. The amount of rent remitted by money-orders rose in the province of Agra from Rs. 11,28,813 to Rs. 12,35,241 or 9 per cent. and in Oudh from Rs. 64,426 to Rs. 78,107 or 21 per cent. The results of the previous year, however, had been abnormal. In province of Agra the annual increase

Rental
money-orders.

Chapter II. 12 UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1902-1903.
ADMINIS-
TRATION OF
THE LAND.

between 1888-89 and 1899-1900, had averaged little more than Rs. 30,000 : in 1900-1901 it amounted to Rs. 1,95,163 or 2 per cent. above the figures of the previous year. The figures for Oudh are peculiar. In 1898-99 the amount of rent remitted by money-order was Rs. 45,803 or rather less than in 1888-89, the first year for which complete figures are available. Since 1898-99 and especially during the year under report, the increase has been greater proportionately than in the province of Agra. The statistics generally reflect the disturbance of the relations between landlord and tenant, which has shown itself in the returns of litigation in recent years.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

19.—LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

(See page 40 of the Report for the year 1901-1902.)

20.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

68. Three Bills were dealt with during the year, namely—

- (1) the Bundelkhand Encumbered Estates Bill, a measure intended to relieve the indebtedness of landholders in Bundelkhand and to improve their condition for the future ;
- (2) the Bundelkhand Alienation of Land Bill, under which it was proposed to extend to Bundelkhand, with necessary modifications, the law in force in the Panjāb for the restriction of the alienation of agricultural land ;
- (3) the United Provinces General Clauses Bill.

Bills dealt with.

These three Bills were introduced into Council and were under consideration of Select Committees at the close of the year. The first and second have since been passed into law and are now, respectively, Acts I and II of 1903.

Acts I and II of 1903.

21.—POLICE.

(Report on the administration of the Police Department, 1902.)*

69. The number of cognizable offences reported during the year 1901 was the lowest recorded since 1890. In 1902 there was a decrease of 5·2 per cent. on the figures for 1901—a result attributed to improved administration. The total number of cases reported to the police was 159,484 of which 86,416 (or 54 per cent.) were enquired into, and 54,180 (or 35 per cent.) sent up for trial. Of the cases sent up for trial and which were decided by the courts during the year, 88 per cent. ended in convictions. The returns under the heads “Hurt”, “Wrongful Restraint”, “Criminal Trespass”, and the like show traces of the strained relations between landlords and tenants which the anticipation of the new Tenancy Act had given rise to in the previous year.

Cognizable crime.

70. There was again an increase, though only slight, in the number of cases of non-cognizable crime, the total number being 94,877 against 94,388 in 1901. The increase is chiefly due to more cases reported under the heads “False evidence, &c.”, “Unlawful assembly, &c.”, “Criminal force”, “Criminal intimidation” and “Disputes regarding immoveable property” the reason for which is indicated in the preceding paragraph. The number of non-cognizable cases which the police were called on to investigate decreased from 659 to 493.

Non-cognizable crime.

71. The total number of dacoities committed during the year was 287, but the majority of them were, as usual, magnified robberies, many of them the work of Bhātās, Haburāhs, and other wandering criminal tribes. The decrease in the number of cases in which firearms were used is marked. The number decreased from 151 in 1900 to 104 in 1901 and to 50 in 1902. These are cases which cannot be concealed, and the reduction in their number can only be attributed to successful police action against the really dangerous and professional dacoit. The preventive action taken was especially successful. In Muttra the police made two captures of gangs of Kanjars and others assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity, with the result that not a single dacoity occurred during the year. In Mainpuri six persons from Agra, who had come to meet eight Gwalior men for the purpose of committing a dacoity in the house of a rich banker, were arrested and sentenced to seven years’ rigorous imprisonment each. In the same district there were four other cases in which 20 Haburāhs and five other persons were arrested in similar circumstances and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In Fatehgarh particularly good work was done :

Dacoity.

* See also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, viz., Police (Table VII).

the arrest was effected of 12 armed men who had assembled for the purpose of committing a dacoity: five of them were transported for life; another case occurred in which five out of a similar assembly of eight armed men were arrested; there were two occasions on which small bodies of police were fired on by armed gangs of dacoits whose hiding-places they were surrounding: in both cases important arrests were made. In Etāwah the villagers attacked and dispersed an armed gang which attempted to commit a dacoity in a house. These incidents illustrate the conclusion which the general working of the police during the year has led to, *viz.* that when the people have confidence that the calling in of the police will be followed by prompt action and will not entail retribution at the hands of the dacoits, information will generally be given which will enable the police to account for the offenders, and the villagers will, moreover, acquire the confidence to resist the dacoits themselves even without the active aid of the police. Another matter of police action illustrated in the year's history is the excellent effect of a full use of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. In Meerut there was a heavy outbreak of road dacoity, committed partly by members of wandering gangs and partly by a gang which apparently had its headquarters at Delhi. The outbreak was put down in six weeks after section 110 of the Code had been energetically worked. As distinguished from prevention, one of the best pieces of work of the year was the breaking up of an armed gang which had been giving trouble for months in the Lalitpur sub-division of the Jhānsi district. Good results also followed in various districts on the prosecution of harbourers. The year in general was marked by a thorough system of supervising the movements of bad characters. Serious failures in coping with dacoity occurred in Jalaun, Hardoi, Kheri, and Moradabad.

Rabbery.

72. The work of detection in connection with robbery cases was on the whole good, especially considering the large proportion of absolutely unworkable cases, such as nose and ear ring snatching at night.

Poisoning.

73. There were 16 true cases of professional poisoning reported during the year, the same number as in 1901. Including the cases pending from that year, 75 per cent. of the cases for disposal ended in conviction.

Coining.

74. The total number of true cases of "coining" for disposal fell from 287 to 274. The number of cases considered worthy of special report was 124, of which 67 were reported by Treasury Officers. They were for the most part cases in which accused persons had become possessed of counterfeit coins and passed them off in payment for goods purchased. In 24 cases convictions were obtained. In four of them the culprits were professional coiners: there were three other cases in connection with which implements for coining were seized: there were eight cases in which *chhapparbands* were concealed.

Cattle-theft and mischief to cattle.

75. True cases of cattle-theft decreased from 3 497 to 3,338 but there is reason to fear that this form of offence was widely concealed, the public finding recovery of their property by the payment of blackmail to the thieves or receivers to be a more reliable method than the calling in of police aid. The number of cases of mischief to cattle increased from 490 to 540; but the number of cases of poisoning decreased from 102 to 85. There were 31 cases in which cattle were reported to have been flayed alive.

Murder.

76. Excluding 53 cases declared false, and 57 cases in which the murderers committed suicide, the number of reported murders was 420. The percentage of convictions to cases disposed of rose from 64 of the previous year to 66. In Mirzapur an attempt was made to murder Captain Evans, the plague officer.

Property stolen and recovered.

77. The amount of property stolen was valued at Rs. 16,67,736 or Rs. 1,29,846 less than in the previous year. The percentage of recovery was 23 as in 1901.

Criminal tribes.

78. The registered number of the *Sanauria* population (*Jhānsi*) was 233. A tendency in the tribe to settle down was noticed, the younger men also being anxious to enter Government service. The registered *Barwar* population (*Gonda*) was 3,959. The area of land assigned for cultivation was

increased, but the Barwars displayed great reluctance to cultivate it. The majority of the 170 registered *Sánsiahs* (*Muzaffarnagar, Jounpur, Khera, and other districts*) were engaged in cultivation: the crop outturn was poor, but the produce was quite sufficient to support the *Sánsiahs* themselves. The circumstances of the Doms of Gorakhpur and the advisability of extending the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act to them was enquired into during the year by the Inspector-General of Police, the conclusion arrived at being that the ordinary methods of police surveillance and the rigorous enforcement of the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code constituted a sufficient management of the tribe. Another tribe not proclaimed under the Act are the *Haburahs* of Moradabad. The members of this tribe have not reformed in any way, and are still in the same unsatisfactory state they have been in for years. The Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Agra divisions as usual suffered heavily from the depredations of the criminal tribes known as *Bhátus*, *Beriahs*, *Kanjars*, *Gidhias*, *Sánsiahs*, &c.

79 There was an increase in the number of constables due to the gradual substitution of provincial police for the low-paid watch and ward staff in the municipalities which could afford to pay for them. It was decided that as newly-passed students from the training school could not be entrusted with powers of investigation for the first six months of their service, they should not displace the men acting for them till they became fit to take their places.

Changes in
establishment.

80. The number of officers and men dismissed fell from 58 and 232 in 1901 to 36 and 178 in 1902; the number fined, suspended or degraded decreased from 289 and 458 to 262 and 436; and the number punished judicially from 25 and 148 to 13 and 142. Besides this the number of men who resigned fell from 805 to 687, and the number who were discharged within the probationary period from 518 to 354.

Punishments.

81. In consequence of the circulation in 1898 of inflammatory and seditious letters in rural areas, special headmen, called *mukhias*, were appointed in all villages for the purpose of reporting certain classes of offences. An attempt to magnify their status and increase their usefulness was made some years later by associating them with the police in investigations. The attempt has proved a failure and its discontinuance has been recommended.

Village
headmen.

82. The number of rural police in Oudh now remunerated by the grants of rent-free plots of land for cultivation has fallen to 261. But there are still 781 *chaukidárs* paid by the *zamindárs* instead of by Government. Sufficient attention was not paid during the year to the important subject of liberally rewarding men who perform even their routine duties creditably. Such rewards as were paid were in many instances belated. The number of punishments of all kinds inflicted on the members of the rural police force decreased from 4,376 to 3,609.

Rural police.

22.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(Reports on the Administration of Criminal Justice, 1902.)*

AGRA.

83. Magistrates disposed of 91,357 cases (against 92,060 in 1901), of which 19,139, or 21 per cent., were tried by Honorary Magistrates. Of 155,560 persons whose cases were disposed of, 78,105, or 52 per cent., were convicted.

Courts
of original
jurisdiction.

84. Courts of Session disposed of 1,963 cases as against 1,981 in 1901, 2,420 persons, or 69 per cent., of those whose cases were disposed of being convicted.

85. The High Court tried two European British subjects, both of whom were acquitted.

86. The average number of days (nine) during which each case lasted was not excessive and is the same as recorded in 1901. The number of cases, however, which were pending over six weeks appeared to be unnecessarily large. The number of witnesses examined was 306,846.

Duration of
cases.

* See also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, viz., Criminal Justice (Table IV).

Chapter III.
PROTEC-
TION.

16 UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1902-1903.]

Punishments.

87. In spite of an increase in the number of offences affecting life and in robbery and dacoity, there was a reduction in the number of sentences of death and transportation. Whippings fell from 5,235 to 4,733. The percentage of times in which whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded was 34.78 as against 31.75 in 1901. Fines were imposed on 51,888 persons in 1902 as against 52,035 in the previous year, and out of nearly three lakhs of rupees in fines over two and-a-half lakhs were realized.

Appeals and
revisions.

88. The cases of 7,015 persons were before District Magistrates, and of 9,482 before Courts of Session on appeal. In the Courts of District Magistrates the percentage of cases disposed of, in which the sentence of the Subordinate Courts was upheld, was 72 and in Courts of Session 71.

89. Altogether 1,702 persons appealed to the High Court, the sentence passed on 186 being reversed or modified. The duration of appeals averaged 14 days in the Courts of Magistrates, 15 in Courts of Session, and 33 in the High Court. Government appealed against the acquittal of 30 persons; the orders appealed against were confirmed in the case of six persons; a new trial or further inquiry was ordered in the case of nine; 13 cases remained pending.

90. The cases of 1,623 persons were brought before the High Court in revision. The sentences passed on 69 persons were enhanced. In 1,092 cases the sentences or orders were not disturbed.

OUDH.

Courts of
original
jurisdiction.

91. Magistrates disposed of 31,169 cases (against 31,337 in 1901), of which 5,623, or 18 per cent., were tried by Honorary Magistrates. Of 55,665 persons whose cases were disposed of, 23,828, or 42 per cent., were convicted.

Duration of
cases.

92. Courts of Session disposed of 487 cases as against 468 in 1901, 612 persons, or 64 per cent. of those whose cases were disposed of being convicted.

Punishments.

93. The average number of days during which each case lasted was nine as against eight in 1901. The number of witnesses examined was 88,438.

94. The sentences of death and transportation rose from 32 and 108 to 58 and 188, respectively. Whippings fell from 1,679 to 1,283. The percentage of times in which whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded was 37.84 as against 35.93 in 1901. Fines were imposed on 15,622 persons in 1902 as against 14,901 in the previous year, and out of nearly Rs. 75,000 in fines over Rs. 66,000 were realized.

Appeals and
revisions.

95. The cases of 1,469 persons were before District Magistrates and of 2,107 before Courts of Session on appeal. In the Courts of District Magistrates the percentage of cases disposed of, in which the sentence of the Subordinate Courts was upheld, was 66, and in Courts of Session 64.

96. Altogether 524 persons appealed to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, the sentence passed on 149 being reversed or modified. The duration of appeals averaged 14 days in the Court of Magistrates, 19 in Courts of Session, and 43 in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner. Government appealed against the acquittal of seven persons. The orders appealed against were confirmed in four cases and reversed in three.

97. The cases of 560 persons were brought before the Judicial Commissioner's Court in revision. The sentences passed on 39 persons were enhanced. In 331 cases the sentences or orders were not disturbed.

23.—PRISONS.

(Report on the administration of Jails, 1902.)*

Accommoda-
tion.

98. At the end of the year under report there was accommodation in the jails of the provinces for 33,631 prisoners as compared with 33,521 at the end of the preceding year. The increase is chiefly due to the opening of a new jail at Filibhit and to the erection of new cells in the Bareilly District Jail. The accommodation was largely in excess of the daily average number of prisoners in confinement during the year.

* See also tables of Judicial Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, viz., Prisons (Table V).

99. There was a considerable decrease in the total number of prisoners of all classes admitted to jail as compared with the figures for the years 1900 and 1901; the number of prisoners in confinement at the end of the year (26,490) was less by 2,266 than the number undergoing imprisonment at the commencement. There was an increase in the number of convicts admitted to jail, but a considerable decrease in the number of under-trial prisoners. There was also a considerable decrease in the number of admissions of male civil prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 26,038 as against 27,527 in 1901, or a decrease of 1,489.

100. The number of juvenile prisoners admitted to the jails during the year was 194 males and 49 females as compared with 233 males and 61 females admitted in 1901. Non-habitual juveniles are detained in the central prisons under the charge of specially-appointed teachers, and an endeavour is made to impart to them elementary education; they are also instructed in handicrafts. Habitual male juvenile prisoners are confined in a special ward in the Agra Central Prison. Female juveniles are kept in a special ward in the Lucknow Central Prison under the charge of a European matron.

101. There was a considerable increase in the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment, 1,791 sentences of this class having been ordered by the courts as against 1,660 in 1901. There was a slight increase in the number of convicts sentenced to imprisonment with solitary confinement; but in many jails the solitary cells were at times unoccupied. The number of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment combined with whipping which in 1901 was 546, fell during the year under report to 402. The number of prisoners sentenced to transportation was 478—a slight increase over the figure for the previous year.

102. The total number of habitual convicts admitted during the year was 2,936, as compared with 3,580 in 1901 and 4,905 in 1900. The percentage of habituals to the total admissions was 8.82 as compared with 10.86 in 1901, 12.80 in 1900, 10.96 in 1899, 12.03 in 1898, and 13.67 in 1897. These figures indicate a satisfactory decrease in the number of habitual criminals in the provinces—a decrease which may, to some extent, be attributed to the fact that habituals confined in the central prisons are now all locked up at night in cells or cubicles, and that imprisonment has thus greater terrors for them than it formerly had.

103. The total number of punishments inflicted on convicts during the year was almost the same as in the previous year, *viz.* 42,970 against 42,803. The small increase is attributed to improvement in the reporting of minor offences; offences requiring serious punishment were fewer. The number of offences which were sufficiently serious to necessitate trial by a criminal court was 20. Floggings again decreased, *viz.* from 240 to 213.

104. The average cost per head of guarding and maintaining prisoners was Rs. 49-3-0 as compared with Rs. 49-3-6 in 1901 and Rs. 50-6-6 in 1900. The average cost of diet was Rs. 24-4-7. The hospital charges averaged Rs. 2-3-10 per head of the whole jail population; the average cost per head of sick was Rs. 64-3-0. There were Rs. 89,615 (representing an average of Rs. 3-8-9 per prisoner) spent on clothing and bedding. The prevalence of plague in many districts and the consequent necessity for opening a segregation camp in each of them led to increased expenditure on sanitation.

105. The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 25,776. Of these 7.29 per cent. were employed as prison officers, 10.15 per cent. as prison servants and 40.84 per cent. on manufacture. The majority of the remainder were employed on altering or repairing buildings or on preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.* wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, &c. The chief industries were the making of *munj* matting and the weaving of blankets, *durries*, and carpets.

106. The net profit earned by the Jail factories was Rs. 2,29,666—a sum which reduces the average cost of dieting the prisoners from Rs. 24-4-7 to Rs. 15-8-7 per head.

107. The health of the prisoners was better than in the preceding year. The daily average of sick declined from 39·5 to 34·9 and the death-rate from 24·2 to 20·4 per thousand, the latter figure representing the lowest death-rate recorded with the exception of that for the year 1893. Cholera appeared in two jails, Benares Central Prison and Ghazipur District Jail, and caused nine deaths. The infected barracks were evacuated and the epidemic was soon checked. Cerebro-spinal fever occurred in fewer jails and the disease was much less fatal than in the previous year. The jails in which the disease appeared and the number of fatal cases were : Allahabad District Jail, 10 ; Fatehpur, one ; Sitapur, one ; and Fyzabad, two. The epidemic which had commenced in the Allahabad Jail in November 1901 continued in 1902. The prisoners were all removed to camp in the end of 1901, but dropping cases of the disease continued to occur in the camp. Early in February, as there was no convenient site to which the camp could be moved, and as the great prevalence of plague in the city and district rendered it inadvisable to keep the prisoners longer in camp at Allahabad, Government decided to transfer the prisoners in gangs of 100 or 50 to camps pitched in the neighbourhood of district jails. The Allahabad jail remained empty till June, when it was reoccupied after it had been thoroughly disinfected. The disease has not since reappeared. Plague did not gain entrance into any jail, though three cases of the disease occurred in quarantine camps outside jails. As regards the Banda and Moradabad jails, where the death-rates used to be markedly high, there was a great improvement during the year under report. In the Banda Jail the death-rate was only 36·0 per thousand as compared with 54·0 in the previous year. In the Moradabad Jail the death-rate was only 15·9 per thousand—a figure much below the provincial jail death-rate.

Special
sanitary
measures.

108. The water-supply of the Benares Central Prison was found insufficient in quantity and liable to pollution during distribution. The sanitary surroundings of the district jail were unsatisfactory. Steps were taken to connect both of these jails with the municipal water-supply. The question was also dealt with of providing the Lucknow Central Prison with a satisfactory water-supply. A new water-supply was introduced into the Ghazipur District Jail. A new Hospital is being built in the Azamgarh Jail. A pump for the central well of the Gorakhpur Jail was provided during the year, and measures were taken to protect the water-supply from contamination during distribution. A project was sanctioned for providing the Mainpuri Jail with a new water-supply.

24—CIVIL JUSTICE.

(Reports on the administration of Civil Justice 1902.)*

AGRA.

Courts of
original
jurisdiction.

109. The fall which was noticed in last year's report in the institution of original suits continued during 1902, when there were 87,399 suits instituted against 91,153 in 1901, a difference of 3,754 or 4·12 per cent. The average number of institutions during the past five years is 92,147. This continued fall is attributed in a large measure to the general disorganization following the spread of plague through the province. The total number of suits before the courts was 100,941, out of which the number that remained pending at the close of the year was 9,787. The number of those that had been pending for more than three months was 2,385. The number of suits decided after contest was 27,362, of which 19,483 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs in whole or in part. The average duration of contested suits was 75 days and of uncontested suits 33.

Value of suits.

110. In spite of the fall in institutions, the total value of the suits instituted was higher by a little over 18 lakhs of rupees than in 1901. It amounted to Rs. 2,64,68,630.

Execution
of decrees.

111. There were 102,385 applications for execution of decree before the courts during the year as compared with 107,209 in 1901. The number of pending applications at the close of 1902 was, however, 12,485 as against 11,659 at the end of 1901—a state of affairs which leads to the conclusion that work

* See also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, viz., Civil Justice (Table III).

1902-1903.]

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Chapter III.
PROTECTION.

in the execution department received less personal attention from the presiding officers of courts than its importance demanded. Realization was complete in 19,868 cases and partial in 16,015. Wholly infructuous applications numbered 49,141, a percentage of 54.66 on the total number of applications disposed of.

112. The total number of appeals before the courts was 17,332, of which 12,271 were disposed of. Of the appeals pending at the close of the year, 2,681 had been pending for more than three months. The average duration of appeals was 129 days in courts other than the High Court and 478 days in the High Court.

Appeals.

113. There were five original suits before the High Court during the year, of which one was compromised, the remaining four being decreed *ex parte*. The number of appeals from decrees before the High Court was 3,625; the number which remained pending at the close of the year was 1,933. The number of miscellaneous appeals was 276, of which all but 54 were disposed of. Of the latter 17 were pending for more than three months.

High Court.

114. The number of village munsifs was increased in two out of the four districts in which the working of the system has hitherto been tried, *viz.* in Meerut from 7 to 15 and in Muzaffarnagar from 48 to 93. Two village munsifs were also appointed in Aligarh and eight in Saharanpur, but the latter did not begin work in 1902. The total number of suits before these courts for disposal during the year was 6,273, of which 273 were transferred by the district munsif to his own court. The number which remained pending at the close of the year was 308, of which only 13 had been pending for more than two months. The total value of the suits was Rs. 95,876. The great bulk of them were under Rs. 20 in value and were cases of oral contract or for the price of goods sold. The decisions given were generally accepted as satisfactory.

Village
Munsifs.

ORDR.

115. The total number of suits instituted was nearly the same as that in the previous year, *viz.* 47,257 as against 47,209. The total number of suits before the courts was 55,745, of which the number that remained pending at the close of the year was 8,505. The number of those that had been pending for more than three months was 3,620. The number of suits decided after contest was 15,253, in 9,599 of which judgment was given for the plaintiff in whole or in part. The average duration of contested suits was 80.16 days and of uncontested suits 35.61.

Courts of
original
jurisdiction.

116. The value of the suits instituted was Rs. 1,30,66,381, exceeding that of the year 1901 by about two lakhs.

Value of suits.

117. There were 42,477 applications for execution of decree before the courts during the year as compared with 44,609 in 1901. The numbers pending at the close of the two years were respectively 5,618 and 5,650. Realization was complete in 8,858 cases and partial in 5,930. Wholly infructuous applications numbered 20,744, or a percentage of 56.29 on the total number of applications disposed of.

Execution of
decrees.

118. The total number of appeals before the courts was 4,981, of which 2,836 were disposed of. Of the appeals pending at the close of the year, 1,634 had been pending for more than three months. The average duration of appeals was 131 days in courts other than the Chief Court of the Province. In the latter court the average duration was 416 days.

Appeals.

119. The total number of appeals from decrees before the court of the Judicial Commissioner was 1,773; the number which remained pending at the close of the year was 1,097. The number of miscellaneous appeals was 251, of which all but 44 were disposed of. Of the latter 24 were pending for more than three months.

Judicial Com-
missioner's
Court.

120. The number of suits instituted in the courts of Honorary Munsifs was 2,037, or nearly 600 less than in 1901, and nearly 1,600 less than in 1902. The total number of suits before them for disposal was 2,349, of which 1,992 were disposed of. Of the balance of 357, no less than 221 had been pending for more than three months.

Honorary
Munsifs.

PROTECTION.

Village
Munsifs.

121. The Village Courts Act was extended during the year under report to two tahsils of the Sultānpur district: 23 village munsifs were appointed, but one of them resigned and another was dismissed. Suits were instituted in the courts of two Munsifs only. The Act has recently been extended to certain areas in the Lucknow, Sitapur, and Fyzabad Judgeships also.

KUMAUN.

Courts of
original juris-
diction.

122. The number of suits instituted rose from 4,228 to 4,644. The bulk of the litigation as usual consisted of suits for money or moveable property and was of a petty nature. The total value of suits fell from Rs. 4,17,231 in 1901 to Rs. 3,35,818 in the year under report. Out of 5,045 suits and 634 miscellaneous cases for disposal, 5,137 were disposed of. The number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year was 86.

Execution of
decrees.

123. The total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the courts was 2,609 of which all but 329 were disposed of before the close of the year. In 621 cases satisfaction of the decree was obtained in full: in 337 part satisfaction was obtained, while 1,203 applications were wholly infructuous.

Appeals

124. The total number of appeals for disposal was 470 as against 421 in 1901. Of these 424 were disposed of and 46 left pending at the close of the year. Of the appeals disposed of 295 were contested. In 84 cases the orders of the lower court were disturbed, and 37 cases were remanded.

25.—REGISTRATION.

(Report on the administration of the Registration Department, 1902.)*

Offices.

125. The office of the Sub-Registrar at Bbinga was closed during the year, while a new office was opened at Pithoragarh in the Almora district. The total number of registration offices in the provinces is 264.

Registrations.

126. The total number of registrations effected during the year was 199,872, showing a decrease of 15 per cent. as compared with the number of the preceding year. The rate of decrease (17) in the province of Agra was double that in Oudh (nine). The total number of compulsory registrations was 132,026, as compared with 161,408 in the year 1901. The causes assigned for the decrease (8 per cent.) in sales were the excellence of the harvests, the absence of a large portion of the population from tracts affected by the plague, and the cessation of settlement operations in certain districts. The general prosperity of the year contributed to a falling off of 9 per cent. in mortgages. The number of Leases for a term diminished by 50 per cent.: the figures for 1902 indicate a return to more normal conditions after three years of agitation over the Tenancy Bill. There was a decrease of 17 per cent. in optional registrations, noticeable chiefly under mortgages and leases for a year or less.

Prosecutions.

127. Two cases under the Registration Act which were pending from the year 1901 ended in convictions. There were nine cases instituted during the year 1902, in five of which convictions were obtained: the other four remained pending at the close of the year. Detection in one case was due to thumb-impressions.

Rejection of
registered
documents.

128. Four registered documents were discredited by Courts during the year: one by the High Court owing to the contents of a document not being explained to a *parda-nashin* executant by a Sub-Registrar; one by a Munsif who held that the deed was not signed by the executant as it was stated to be in the registration certificate; and two wills, registered in Allahabad, which were held to have been executed after the death of the testatrix in each case.

26.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

(Review of Municipal Administration, 1902-1903.)*

Constitution.

129. The total number of municipalities in the provinces, and the number in which octroi was in force, remained the same as in the previous year, 104 and 82 respectively. In almost all cases the District Magistrate was Chairman *ex-officio* or by election. Of the 1,396 members, 1,033 were elected,

* See also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, *etc.*, Registration (Table IX), and Municipal Administration (Table XVII).

206 were appointed by name and 157 by virtue of office. Since the close of the year proposals have been sanctioned by the Government of India for the conversion into "notified areas" of fifteen of the more backward municipalities which for various reasons have proved unequal to the full task of municipal government.

130. In consequence of the general revision of the octroi schedules, and the framing of various rules in conformity with the model rules issued by the Government, an unusually large number of meetings was held during the year: they were on the whole well attended, the average number present at each being 7.78.

Attendance at
meetings.

131. The overhauling of municipal bye-laws to bring them into conformity with Act I of 1900 continued; changes in taxes necessitated changes in the rules for their assessment and collection; while the publication of model rules framed by the Government led certain municipalities to amend their own. As examples of matters with which the rules dealt may be mentioned taxes on houses, taxes on weighmen, the regulation of slaughter-houses, and the sale of meat, *tehbazari*, the storage of petroleum, the management of provident funds, and elections. The preparation of separate sets of rules under the Hackney Carriage Act for municipalities and the adjoining cantonments was begun during the year.

Rules.

132. The year opened with a balance (including permanent advances) of Rs. 18,12,220. Exclusive of loans and extraordinary items, such as grants-in-aid from the Government and money received in compensation for land taken up for railways, the total income of the year was Rs. 53,92,736, or Rs. 1,19,095 below the figure of the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 60,50,580 as compared with Rs. 53,52,510. The closing balance was Rs. 16,58,301. There were twelve boards with balances in excess of Rs. 30,000. In most cases funds have been accumulated to finance special schemes of sanitary improvement, while the necessity of a reserve to meet the demands of plague administration has made itself felt.

General
financial -
position.

133. The net receipts from octroi, the main source of income in most of the municipalities of the provinces, fell from Rs. 31,28,830 to Rs. 29,68,970. In the preceding year the conditions had been abnormal. Large stocks of grain had been accumulated in anticipation of higher prices, and the export of these stocks in the year under report led to the amount paid out as refunds increasing by Rs. 15,872. Imports of taxable articles into municipalities fell to a more normal figure. Other forms of taxation yielded a revenue of Rs. 11,73,026 or Rs. 29,311 in excess of the figure of the previous year. The income from municipal property and under sources other than taxation was Rs. 9,03,371 as against Rs. 8,92,417. These increases were generally due to better supervision and more careful assessment.

Receipts.

134. Expenditure increased most largely under the heads of drainage, conservancy, and public works. Under drainage there was an increase of over two and-a-quarter lakhs incurred chiefly on sewerage works at Benares and Cawnpore. The bulk of the increased expenditure on conservancy (nearly a lakh and-a-half) was incurred at Cawnpore. The increase under public works amounted to Rs. 1,14,245, the greater portion of which was spent on roads. There were increases of Rs. 22,044 on education, Rs. 95,738 in plague charges and Rs. 13,129 on lighting. Plague charges were especially heavy in Cawnpore and Allahabad. The cost of measures of prevention and administration constituted a heavy drain on the resources of those municipalities which had been crippled by the loss of octroi income which the reduction of the rates under the orders of the Government of India had brought about.

Expenditure.

135. During the year the octroi schedules of a large number of municipalities were modified, 39 being completely recast. Oilseeds were removed from the octroi schedules in five municipalities and two others took action to the same end. Elsewhere the high rates of refunds to receipts indicated the hampering of trade, and the removal of the tax is being considered. The provincial incidence of consumption per head of grain fell from 6

The working
of octroi.

maunds and 37 sérs to 6 maunds and 5 sérs. The consumption exceeded eight maunds per head in 11 municipalities as compared with 20 in the previous year. In seven the incidence was low. Bonding facilities were extended during the year. There was improvement in the prompt payment of refunds, the arrear payments due at the end of the year were reduced to an inconsiderable amount.

Direct
taxation.

136. Six boards imposed a tax on weighmen. In Benares a tax on buildings and land was substituted for the so called sewerage tax, and in Balrampur a tax on professions and trades for the tax on circumstances and property; in Amroha a tax on sugar refiners was imposed in place of octroi. The tax on servants in Dehra and that on sugar merchants in Tilhar were removed. The Budaun board obtained sanction to levy a tax on tobacco growers, and the Aligarh board a tax on potato-growers.

Water-works.

137. The number of municipalities with water-works (9) remained unchanged. The increase in the consumption of water noticed last year continued everywhere except in Allahabad, where there were two accidents to the pump barrels during the year, and in Meerut. In Agra consumption rose from 618 to 656 millions of gallons; in Benares from 911 to 1,150; in Cawnpore from 733 to 856, and in Lucknow from 456 to 495. There was a fall in Allahabad from 590 to 565 millions of gallons. The income from water rate, sale of water and other receipts shows a balance over expenditure on account of maintenance charges in all these towns except Cawnpore. The surplus to the credit of the different boards was :—Agra, Rs. 26,912, Allahabad, Rs. 52,831, Benares, Rs. 19,109, Lucknow, Rs. 12,892. In Cawnpore the maintenance charges exceeded the income by Rs. 34,039.

Drainage.

138. Good progress was made in the drainage and sewerage works at Benares. In Cawnpore 3·81 miles out of the total length of 4·86 miles of the main sewer have been made, and the whole work will be completed before the next monsoon. The construction of low level and branch sewers has also progressed. The steam tramway and the incinerator are now in working order. The Lucknow drainage scheme has made a start, but the main project cannot be touched till the question of financing it has been settled. The intercepting sewer project at Agra was again postponed for want of funds; but it probably will be taken in hand in the current year. In Farrukhabad progress is being made with the drainage of the town, and the construction of outfall drains for the sullage of the town of Aligarh is nearly half completed. These details do not complete the catalogue of drainage projects which are either in contemplation or in train, and the next few years will be years of activity in this respect.

Education.

139. The number of schools rose from 736 to 822 and the number of scholars from 46,832 to 50,132. Including the contribution to district boards, the total expenditure on education works out at 4·5 per cent. of the net income; and though this is below the standard of 5 per cent., yet it is probably as much as the boards in the present condition of their finances can afford to incur.

Vaccination.

140. The vaccination results show signs of improvement; but in several municipalities infant protection is by no means so complete as it should be. Sufficient personal influence to promote the extension of vaccination was not exercised by individual members of the boards.

Vital
statistics.

141. One hundred and forty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-one births and 161,260 deaths were recorded during the year, as compared with 135,626 births and 152,280 deaths returned in the preceding year. The higher mortality is chiefly due to plague, the death-rates being high in the following municipalities where it prevailed: in Cawnpore (102·79), Allahabad (62·09), Benares (60·90), Gorakhpur (63·84), Lucknow (62·06), and Unao (61·03). Malarial fever, caused by waterlogging, is again responsible for a high death-rate in Kosi; but a scheme to improve the drainage of the town has been taken in hand. An outbreak of cholera accounts for the exceptional figure (77·85) returned from Káshipur. Registration seems to have been fairly efficient; but sustained attention to this matter on the part of the members of the boards is required to secure accurate returns.

142. The year was, on the whole, a prosperous one, though trade was slacker than in the preceding year. The presence of plague, however, was a disturbing feature in municipal administration. It visited Cawnpore and Gorakhpur in a virulent form, and prevailed in a lesser degree in Allahabad, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Azamgarh, Unao, Fyzabad, and in other municipalities. The municipal boards took a prominent part in the loyal rejoicings with which the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor was celebrated.

143. The advance in the efficiency of municipal work noticed last year continued. Such advance must be gradual, but it is no less real. The Government would be the first to admit that many of the municipalities of this province are still far from the standard to which others have attained, and still further from the standard to which it is hoped in the future they may attain; but the improvement in the administration of the boards compared with that of twenty or even of ten years ago it is impossible to gainsay.

Improvement
in administra-
tion.

27—LOCAL BOARDS.

(Report on the working of Local and District Boards, 1902-1903.)*

144. The number of district boards and district committees remained unaltered during the year; and the Magistrate of the district continued in every case to hold office as chairman of the district board or president of the district committee. The various boards and committees were composed of 936 members, of whom 271 were *ex officio*, 57 nominated, and 608 elected. The number of official members was 274. The average number of meetings held by each board during the year was 12; and there was an average attendance of seven at each meeting. The attendance was generally better than in the previous year, but the average is still too low.

Constitution.
Attendance at
meetings.

145. The income available for expenditure, exclusive of contributions from provincial revenues, was Rs. 50,40,952 as compared with Rs. 48,88,884 in the preceding year. The bulk of the very large increase of Rs. 1,52,068 was contributed by provincial rates, pounds, and ferries; though under the head of education there was also a substantial increase of Rs. 18,570, chiefly fee receipts. The net subsidy to the boards from provincial revenues amounted to no less than Rs. 9,22,822 as compared with Rs. 2,14,002 in the preceding year. A much smaller resumption was taken from surplus boards and large additional contributions were given to deficit boards to enable them to carry out projects for public works and for the improvement of education.

Income.

146. The expenditure of the boards rose to Rs. 59,15,346, an increase of Rs. 9,38,365 over the figures of the previous year. Much larger sums were expended in the furtherance of primary education, the equipment of hospitals and dispensaries, the erection of schools and dispensary buildings, and the improvement of communications. Under education nearly two lakhs more were spent than in the preceding year, and under civil works 6½ lakhs more. But the increase in expenditure was more than covered by the enhancement in the income noticed above and by a larger net contribution from provincial revenues, and the year closed with an aggregate balance of Rs. 14,00,555 as compared with an opening balance of Rs. 13,43,487, and a minimum working balance of Rs. 4,00,000.

Expenditure.

147. The new scheme of local finance referred to in last year's report is still under the consideration of the Government of India. When the scheme is introduced, a larger measure of independence in the exercise of their financial powers will be secured to the boards, and ample opportunity will be afforded for the expenditure of the accumulated balances. Meanwhile in the current year a considerable portion of the balances will be utilized in the construction of public works and the improvement of communications.

Decentraliza-
tion.

148. A large share of the special grant of five lakhs sanctioned by the Government of India for the improvement of education in the United Provinces was allotted to the boards, and was utilized by those bodies in improving and strengthening the inspecting and teaching staffs, in opening new schools, in raising the salaries of the lower-paid teachers, and in providing

Education.

* See also tables of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, *viz.*, Local Boards (Table XVIII).

suitable building accommodation and other necessities requisite for the efficient conduct of the schools, such as furniture and books. The result has been a large and very general increase in the number of institutions and scholars, and the cause of primary education has been very considerably advanced. Female education continued to progress, though the progress is slow.

Medical.

149. There was an increase in the number of patients treated at the boards' dispensaries, except in the Allahabad, Gorakhpur, and Lucknow divisions. The decrease in these divisions is mainly attributable to the prevalence of plague. New dispensaries were opened at Tarábganj in the Gonda district, and at Richha, to serve an unhealthy tract in the Barcilly district. The new hospital at Ajudhia has supplied a long-felt want. During the year a native gentleman generously presented a house for use as a dispensary in the Moradabad district, and made full arrangements for its equipment.

Private sub-
scriptions to
dispensaries.

150. Increased liberality has been shown in the matter of private subscriptions for the support of the dispensaries. Under the revised budget procedure sanctioned in 1901 private subscriptions for special objects can always be fully utilized in the year in which they are made, and it is hoped that, as this fact becomes more widely known, the amount realized from private subscriptions will appreciably increase.

Vaccination.

151. The work of the Vaccination department was performed efficiently in most districts of the provinces; and it is gratifying to notice that public opposition is yearly losing vitality. A considerable advance was made in the Sitapur district, where the chairman succeeded in introducing vaccination into a large number of Thákur and Bráhman villages where there had been no vaccination done for years. In the Ballia district the number of operations performed during the year was nearly doubled, partly by increased activity on the part of the staff, and partly by the cessation of opposition on the part of the public. In Cawnpore, on the other hand, the prevalence of plague hampered vaccination work considerably.

Public works.

152. The expenditure under public works reached the high figures of Rs. 31,94,192 and exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 6,36,583. A number of new school buildings were constructed from the Government of India's special grants of five lakhs, to which allusion has already been made; and in many districts progress was made in the improvement of road communications. Over a lakh and-a-half of the increased expenditure was incurred in the Gorakhpur and Basti districts,—in Gorakhpur mostly on the construction of two important bridges, and in Basti on the metalling of the Basti-Bansi road. Road communications in Bundelkhand and the trans-Jumna tract of the Allahabad district, and in Gonda, also received special attention. Most of the larger works were undertaken by the Public Works department, but minor projects were carried out by the boards' own staff.

Arboriculture.

153. As in the previous year, the working plans approved by the department of Land Records and Agriculture have been generally followed; and progress has been made in the extension and maintenance of roadside avenues.

Testing of vital
statistics.

154. The checking of vital statistics was generally performed in a satisfactory manner. Most of the testing was done by officials, but assistance was rendered by members of many boards.

Civil
veterinary
department.

155. A fair measure of success attended the operations of the Civil veterinary department during the year, and good work seems to have been accomplished in many of the divisions. In some districts there still exists a certain amount of prejudice against the veterinary assistants and their work, but it is beyond doubt that, on the whole, the services of the department are thoroughly appreciated and freely requisitioned. New veterinary dispensaries were opened at Sháhjahánpur and at Jatan in the Ferozabad tahsil of the Agra district.

Sanitation.

156. Many districts, particularly in the Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Allahabad divisions, failed to utilize the full grants allotted for village sanitation. It would appear, however, that in many cases action is taken to

repair and improve wells under the Village Sanitation Act at the cost of the inhabitants of the village without help from the district board. In the Gorakhpur division it is reported that, owing to the prevalence of plague, the people are becoming more alive to the advantage of sanitary measures.

28.—VOLUNTEERING.

(Reports of Commandants of Volunteer Corps, 1902-1903.)

157. The number of volunteer corps remained the same as in the preceding year. The strength of the active force (all ranks) was 4,073, of which 370 were cavalry. A decrease of 480 in the infantry is partly accounted for by an increase of 49 in the cavalry; other causes assigned are a want of keenness in recruiting on the part of some corps and a want of interest in their work by the Volunteers owing to the somewhat old-fashioned weapon with which the Volunteers were armed. Action was, however, taken in some corps to replace the Martini-Henry rifles by Lee-Metfords.

Strength of
active corps.

158. The number of extra-efficients was 3,286, or 241 less than in the preceding year; the number of non-efficients was 72 as against 171. The number of marksmen rose from 442 to 1,983: the increase was due to a change in the regulations.

Qualifications

159. The reserve continued to decline. During the year under report the decrease was from 387 to 354.

Reserve.

160. The financial condition of the various corps was generally satisfactory.

Financial
condition.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

29.—AGRICULTURAL.

(Report on the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, 1902-1903.)

Agricultural implements.

161. The implement store managed by the department of agriculture remained open during the year. The store supplies on payment instruments of various types which cannot readily be procured elsewhere in the provinces; it meets a distinct though limited want. The number of improved ploughs issued fell from 166 of the previous year to 96: it cannot be expected that these ploughs will ever replace the native implement which serves both for plough and cultivator. Arrangements have been made to exhibit the double-chain pump, geared for cattle draught, which has proved so economical at the Cawnpore farm.

Distribution of seed.

162. In connection with the distribution of seed, the work of the department falls into two divisions: cash sale of seeds at Cawnpore, the issues including such foreign staples as are asked for, as well as the best local varieties; and issue of seeds on loan to cultivators from seven depôts situated in various districts. From Cawnpore 36 kinds of seeds were issued, about 336 maunds in all being disposed of. The varieties most in demand were Muzaffarnagar wheat, Cape oats, and Jaunpur maize. The demand for Canadian oats, acclimatized cotton, *Inga dulcis*, peas and rape was in excess of the available supply. The local depôts issued over two thousand maunds of wheat, oats, and maize. The cultivators who receive this seed return the produce at harvest time *plus 25 per cent.* There was practically no loss in recovery. The small profit earned is devoted to extending operations.

Cattle-breeding.

163. Seven bulls were issued during the year, while two remained at stud work in Cawnpore. Arrangements have been made for holding five cattle shows: two in Bundelkhand and three in north Oudh; the prizes being provided by the Government of India. The shows which at present offer the most valuable prizes for cattle are held in districts where there is little or no breeding.

Publications.

164. A popular bulletin on the preservation of cattle urine for manure was distributed during the year. Another on the best method of dealing with locusts was drafted, but not issued as the foretold invasion of the plains did not occur.

Agricultural journal.

165. The circulation of the *Mufid-ul-Mazarein* has risen by about one-eighth, which may be taken as evidence that the attempt to give it a more popular tone is appreciated. The number of copies issued monthly has varied between 400 and 438.

Agricultural shows.

166. Agricultural shows were held in seven districts. A certain amount of useful work is done at these shows, but it is feared that the primary objects of the show suffer from the excess of counter-attractions. In Sultānpur, however, agricultural matters received due prominence, and the interest in the subject manifested by practical agriculturists was most encouraging. At the other shows there were few novel features of interest. In Meerut fraudulent exhibits of produce were excluded and the number of exhibits fell. At Muzaffarnagar the samples of sugar exhibited were frequently adulterated with beet sugar to improve their colour.

Demonstration farms.

167. The control of the Meerut demonstration farm is now vested entirely in the department of agriculture instead of being shared with the district board; the area is being reduced by the abandonment of the outlying land imperfectly provided with irrigation facilities, and the operations of the farm are to be confined strictly to the demonstration of improved methods, all experimental work being excluded. The small farm at Sultānpur has done useful work in exhibiting different varieties of crops.

Agricultural education.

168. The work of the Agricultural school is still hampered by the unsuitable nature of the buildings, especially the laboratory. The course of studies and practical work remained substantially unchanged during the year. An addition to the school institutions is the cattle club, which affords experience

in the practical management of stock. The agricultural class established in the previous year at the Moradabad normal school has progressed on the whole satisfactorily.

169. During the year rinderpest was reported from 28 districts, foot-and-mouth disease from 42, and anthrax from 24. The number of cattle reported to be infected with disease was 32,716, of which 4,785 are reported to have died. Training in the method of inoculation against rinderpest was given to 30 veterinary assistants at the bacteriological laboratory. Nearly a thousand animals were inoculated and only one is reported to have died after inoculation. There are now only four districts in the provinces which do not employ a veterinary assistant. The number of veterinary dispensaries has increased by one and is now nine; the number of cases treated in them was 5,438 as against 5,009 in the preceding year.

30.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(Season and Crop Report, 1902-1903.)

170. The regular rains set in during the first week of July and continued with little break to the close of the month. The falls were as, a rule, general and well-distributed, and at the end of the month fine weather was needed in the majority of districts. In the first week of August heavy rain was received in the Meerut division and in north Rohilkhand; elsewhere the falls generally ranged between one and three inches. In the second week a break set in over a large part of the provinces and continued during the third week, when the recorded rainfall was trifling, except in the hills and submontane districts and at a few isolated stations in the plains. By this time rain was beginning to be generally wanted, but in the last week of the month there was good rain in almost all districts. For the month as a whole the rainfall was nearly 50 per cent. below the normal in all plains divisions except Meerut. The rainfall of September was almost uniformly excellent and assured the success of the *kharij*. The total rain from 1st June to 30th September was slightly in excess of normal in the Meerut division; elsewhere it was in defect; the deficiency being greatest in Lucknow.

Character of
the season.
Kharij, 1902.

171. There was no lack of moisture for *rabi* sowings; but the growing season, like that of the preceding year, was unusually dry and irrigation was resorted to on a large scale. The months of November and December were entirely rainless. The first winter rains fell in the last week of January and generally benefited the unirrigated crops. The amount received was above normal in the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts; elsewhere it was below normal, especially in the Allahabad and Benares divisions. The month of February was practically rainless; and the little rain which was received in March and April in a few districts caused no damage.

Rabi 1903.

172. The extension of cultivation which took place in the preceding two years was maintained in the year of report. Compared with 1901-1902 the cultivated area shows an increase of 448,372 acres, of which the Rohilkhand and Allahabad divisions contributed about a lakh of acres each. The figures of cultivated and crop areas given in the margin show that in the last two years cultivation has extended by nearly 900,000

Cultivated
area.

Years.	Cultivated area.		Crop area.
	Acres.	Acres.	
1900-1901	... 34,017,787	41,440,421	million acres, on the assumption that a slight increase occurred in a few districts for which figures have not been received owing to survey operations.
1901-1902	... 34,389,656	42,030,900	
1902-1903	... 34,838,028	42,663,657	

The only districts which exhibit slight decreases in their cultivated areas are Naini Tal, Lucknow, Sitapur, Kheri, and Bara Banki; in the remaining districts there was an increase, which in Banda, Hamirpur and Jhansi taken together, amounts to 80,983 acres. Cultivation doubtless extended in Jalaun also, but this is one of the districts from which no returns have been received.

173. The total crop area of the province, which in the preceding year had risen by 590,479 acres, rose further by 632,757 acres, or 1.5 per cent. The Lucknow division, where the deficiency in the autumn rains was greatest, shows a decrease of 111,016 acres, and decreases are also noticeable in Sultanpur,

Crop area.

PROTEC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION.

Partabgarh, and Bara Banki. In the Agra, Allahabad and Gorakhpur divisions the increase varied from 50,000 to 85,000 acres; in Meerut it amounted to over a lakh of acres, and in Rohilkhand and Benares to about two lakhs of acres each. Fluctuations in the crop areas depend largely on the character of the weather at seed-time: in the year under report there was a little delay in starting the *kharif*; but the favourable weather of July enabled cultivators to make up the lost time, while everything favoured a large *rabi* area. The figures for the different harvests are given below for the past three years:—

		1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
<i>Kharif</i>	...	22,731,448	22,751,761	22,960,515
<i>Rabi</i>	...	18,464,078	19,066,556	19,492,175
<i>Zaid</i>	...	244,895	212,583	210,967
Total crop area	...	41,440,421	42,030,900	42,663,657

Nature of
crops sown—
kharif.

174. The average area under rice in the last three years amounts to 70½ lakhs of acres as compared with 78 lakhs of acres in the three wet seasons, 1892-94. During the year under report there was a further decrease of nearly 1½ lakhs of acres. No doubt the area will rise again when a series of wet years recurs. Slight decreases also occurred in the cultivation of maize and small millets (that is the food crops which are sown earliest), while there were increases in the later-sown food crops—*arhar*, *judar*, and *bajra*. Cotton and *til* were also sown on a much larger scale than in the preceding year, but the area under indigo dropped by 88,179 acres owing to the continued fall in prices. Sugarcane fell by 76,914 acres—a fall which is mainly, if not entirely, explained by the dryness of the seed-time (February and March 1902).

Rabi.

175. The area under gram declined by over 222,000 acres, while that placed under barley, peas, and opium was slightly below the last year's area. On the other hand the area under wheat rose by 447,820 acres, of linseed by 162,952 acres, and of rapeseed by 19,860. The changes (apart from the trifling decrease in opium) are thus in the direction of producing valuable crops for sale instead of cheap food for home use, and indicate, so far as they go, that the stock of grain in consumers' hands is higher than it was.

Irrigated
area.

176. In 1901-1902 the irrigated area of the province had risen very largely and was as high as 10,236,763 acres; in the year of report it amounted to 10,507,650 acres, showing an increase of 270,887 acres, or 2·6 per cent. The Meerut division, where the autumn rain was in excess of the normal, shows a decrease of 201,003 acres and Agra of 67,201 acres; in the remaining divisions there was an increase, which amounted to 250,649 acres in Rohilkhand and to 162,988 acres in Lucknow. The area irrigated from canals declined by 52,058 acres as much of the canal area had heavier rain; but the area irrigated from wells, tanks and other sources rose by 198,116, 47,888, and 76,941 acres, respectively. The total number of masonry wells in 1901-1902 as revised was 336,017; of these 2,069 wells fell in during the year of report, while 5,187 new wells were constructed; the total number of masonry wells at the close of 1902-1903 was therefore 339,135.

Outturn of
kharif.

177. The only general injury to the *kharif* crop was from the long break in August. Rice was, as usual, an uneven crop; but the eastern districts got a better yield than they have had in recent years. Maize and indigo suffered from want of rain at the beginning of the season. The average outturn of each of these three crops for the province, therefore, amounted to 80 per cent. of the normal. *Judar*, *bajra*, and *til* were generally good and gave an average outturn of 95 per cent. of the normal. Cotton, though somewhat inferior to last year's crop, gave a fair yield, as also did the small millets and autumn pulses; the average yield being for each crop 85 per cent. of the normal. On the whole the *kharif* harvest turned out well.

Outturn of
rabi.

178. In the *rabi* season the crops on dry lands suffered from want of rain, but irrigated crops did exceptionally well. Wheat and barley were particularly good and the outturn of each for the province as a whole works out to 95 per cent. of the normal. In the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions and in Oudh these crops were very good—full normal crops; the outturn of wheat per acre being the highest yet known. Peas and gram, as was to be expected

in a dry season, gave a slightly inferior yield. *Arhar* suffered a great deal from severe frosts and the outturn was generally very poor—55 per cent. of the normal for the province. The season was favourable to the poppy and oilseeds crops; the average outturn for the province of poppy and rapeseed being 95 in each case and of linseed 85 per cent. of the normal. The sugarcane crop was not healthy from the beginning in the eastern divisions, and in the western divisions the frost severely damaged it just when pressing had begun. For the province, therefore, the average yield of the cane crop amounted to 75 per cent. of the normal. On the whole the rabi harvest was good—better in the east than in the west.

179. The depressed tracts shared in the general prosperity of the year. In Bundelkhand cultivation continued to extend: the three districts (Bānda, Hamīrpur, and Jhānsi), for which complete figures are available, show an extension of cultivation of practically 81,000 acres, following on an increase of 94,000 in the preceding year, and the outturns have been very fair on the whole, though the cotton crop was inferior in Bānda and Jalaun and the report from Hamīrpur is less favourable than those of the other districts. *Kāns* is generally losing ground. In Benares there has been a most satisfactory extension of the cultivated area, especially in Mirzapur, and a very fair *kharīf* was followed by a really good *rabi*. The Māt branch canal is now under construction in the precarious parts of Muttra and Aligarh, and irrigation from it is expected to begin during the current year.

Deteriorated
tracts.

31.—HORTICULTURE.

(Report on the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow, and the Botanical Gardens, Sahāranpur, 1902-1903.)

180. Considerable improvement was effected during the year in the condition of the horticultural gardens at Lucknow. A collection of 3,000 plants in pots—many of them large, well-grown specimens—was sent to the Darbār camp at Delhi. Owing to a combination of the buyers fruit-growing for profit has become almost an impossibility, and its gradual abandonment has been authorized. In the botanical gardens at Sahāranpur much useful and experimental work was done. The financial results of the year were satisfactory.

Gardens.

32.—FORESTS.

(Report on the operations of the Forest Department, 1902-1903.)

181. The area of reserved, protected, unclaimed, and leased forests in the United Provinces was increased during the year by the reservation of the abandoned Khurpa Tāl cantonment and of a few acres in Garhwāl. On the other hand, there was a loss of one square mile in the School circle owing to the exclusion of cultivation and of temple sites. There was a nominal increase of 18 square miles, the result of the correction of areas owing to the Forest department survey. No settlement work of any importance was undertaken during the year, but in the Jaunsār division some 400 acres were disforested as being better suited for cultivation.

Forest area.

182. Excluding district forests, only 186 miles of forest boundary now remain undemarcated, 146 of which are in the Jaunsār division. One hundred and one square miles of the new reserves in the Central circle were surveyed.

Demarcation.

183. Revised working-plans for the Jaunsār forests and for the trans-Sarda forests in the Kheri division were sanctioned during the year, but the plan prepared for the Dehra Dún division had to be returned for revision. Omitting the Dehra Dún division and the district forests, there are now only 379 square miles of forests in the provinces for which no working-plans have been prepared; of this area 303 square miles are in Bundelkhand, for which a rough working scheme has been adopted. The rest of the area will be provided for as soon as it is brought into regular working: at present it has only to supply right-holders' requirements. For district forests elaborate working-plans are not yet needed; but something has been done in the direction of enumeration and the preparation of stock maps, which will be useful when arrangements for regular working are being made. In the case of hill protected forests it has been decided to specially protect hill tops and ridges which it is important to retain under forest or to reafforest, and to manage

Working-
plans.

PROTECTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Communications and buildings.

Breaches of forest rules.

Fire conservancy.

Grazing.

Plantation.

Outturn.

the remainder through patwaris and headmen of villages. Except in Pilibhit; where the demand for forest produce is comparatively small, the deviations from the working plans were unimportant.

184. Nearly Rs. 20,000 were spent on making new roads, and over Rs. 32,000 on repairs. In several divisions, however, communications are not in a satisfactory condition, and more money will have to be found if the forests are to be properly exploited. Rupees 39,070 were spent on new buildings: much was done to provide proper quarters for the subordinate staff: new headquarters offices were built at Pilibhit.

185. The total number of offences against the forest law committed during the year was 742 as against 834 in the preceding year. The number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted was 114: 544 cases were compounded: the rest (84 against 102 of the preceding year) remained undetected. The number of cases of injury to forests by fire was 84 as against 102. The amount levied as compensation in compounded cases was moderate. The high figure (Rs. 4-14-4 per person) noticed in last year's report as being levied in the district protected forests of Kumaun fell to Rs. 2-7-7. The number of cases left pending at the close of the year was 73.

186. The deficiency of the winter rainfall and the prolonged delay in the breaking of the monsoon, combined with high winds in April and May, rendered the year a difficult one for fire conservancy; the measure of success attained was not so great as in the previous year. The results in the Central circle were good except in the Bundelkhand division, which was responsible for three-quarters of the total area (10,660 acres) burned. The damage is attributed mainly to the carelessness of the ranger in the Lalitpur range. The Oudh circle was most unfortunate, 58,896 acres being burned as compared with 15,156 in the previous year. The damage was practically confined to the Pilibhit and Kheri divisions. In the latter division the results would have been good but for one most disastrous fire, which overran nearly 21,000 acres. The originator of this fire was convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. In Pilibhit there were no less than 23 fires, of which 10 were intentional and 7 were due to carelessness. Out of eight prosecutions only four were successful. The people in this division are particularly hostile to forest protection; and in order to stop incendiarism Government has been compelled to suspend the rights enjoyed by the inhabitants in 17 of the villages most concerned. The School circle showed better results, and the area successfully protected amounted to over 98 per cent. of the area attempted. No cases were ascribed to malice, though one in the Dehra Dún division was suspicious. For the whole provinces the area over which protection failed rose from 27,877 to 76,874 acres, and the cost from Rs. 63,751 to Rs. 64,125.

187. The areas under grazing were practically unchanged, an apparent decrease in the Oudh circle being due to more accurate measurement. The fact that the amount of grazing fees collected (Rs. 95,305) is not much more than the amount (Rs. 72,226) foregone shows the extent of the concessions granted to agriculturists in the neighbourhood of forests. Extensive illicit grazing is suspected in the School circle, where the situation of portions of the forest area renders efficient supervision and correct enumeration difficult. In the Pilibhit division there was a large falling off in the number of animals grazed. Wandering Gújar graziers continue to give trouble, and in some forests special steps have had to be taken against them. The measures adopted to clear the Bahraich and Gonda forests of semi-wild cattle and other animals were attended with considerable success.

188. Although the year was, on the whole, a good one for seed, germination was poor owing to the lateness of the rains. The drying up of sal trees in the Charda forests of Bahraich has been noticed since 1901, but is still unexplained. The area under plantation was 6,890 acres.

189. The total outturn of timber, fuel, and other produce amounted to 15,923,506 cubic feet, as compared with 13,567,972 in 1901-1902 and 14,523,308 in 1900-1901. The increase was mainly in the School and Oudh circles. In the latter circle there was, however, a fall in the outturn of timber from the Pilibhit division. The forests of this division suffer from inaccessibility;

but as the headquarters have been transferred from Bareilly to Pilibhit, the management should become more easy and more efficient.

190. Outside agency continues to supersede departmental agency in the removal of forest produce. In the Oudh circle the only produce removed by departmental agency was that required for Government works. In the Central circle departmental operations were confined chiefly to supplying fuel and bamboos; it is only in the School circle that they include to any extent timber also; but even in that circle the increase in the produce removed by purchasers was large. The system of disposing of timber by monopoly sales combined with royalty rates continued to be most successful and is being extended.

Agency for
removal of
produce.

191. The financial results of the year's working were most satisfactory. The total receipts for the provinces have risen from Rs. 17,61,090 to Rs. 21,66,528, and the surplus from Rs. 7,63,012 to Rs. 11,43,367, the largest on record. All three circles contributed to this result, the largest increase being in the School circle, where the revenue of the Jaunsar division was raised from Rs. 4,90,497 to Rs. 7,02,933. The results in the Dehra Dun division of the same circle were poor. In the Central circle every division shows an increase in the receipts. The result is ascribed to improved prices for timber under the new system of monopoly sales combined with royalty rates, and to the brisk demand which prevailed for all kinds of forest produce. In the Oudh circle the Bahraich and Gonda divisions did well, but the figures for the former were swollen by the sale of timber from areas recently disafforested. The deficit in the Pilibhit division increased from Rs. 11,684 to Rs. 18,167, owing to the expenditure on the headquarters buildings. This is the only division in the provinces which is worked at a loss; and, though the income rose during the year from Rs. 8,036 to Rs. 10,852, the revenue should be capable of further expansion.

Financial
results.

33.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

(Return of mines, minerals and gems.)*

192. There was only one copper mine (worked after the native fashion) in Garhwál and its outturn is not known. In the same district about three tons of iron were obtained by two small mines which have been closed, and a Calcutta syndicate was engaged in prospecting for gold and copper. About 7,000 tons of slate were quarried in the Kumaun division and gold, valued at Rs. 1,700, was obtained by washing the auriferous sands of certain rivers in the Bijnor and Garhwál districts.

Mines.

(Annual Report on the Mirzapur Stone Maháls.)

193. The income from the Mirzapur Stone Maháls shows a substantial increase. This is, however, accompanied by a considerable increase in expenditure. The resultant surplus credited to provincial funds amounts to Rs. 58,150 as compared with Rs. 66,146 in the previous year. The surplus would have been larger had duty been charged on the stone supplied to the Allahabad-Fyzabad Railway. The expenditure of the year included an outlay of Rs. 16,790 on the partial construction of roads—an outlay which it is believed will prove highly remunerative. It may be noted that the total income from the quarries has been steadily improving for the last five years and now stands at Rs. 76,236 as compared with Rs. 47,056 in 1897-98.

Quarries.

34.—MANUFACTURES.

(Return of large industries and mills, &c.)

194. As the result of the general prosperity of the people caused by favourable seasons, most trades continued to improve; and large business was done in brass, copper and similar articles, which are specially in demand when harvests are good.

Small
concerns.

195. The cotton mills at Cawnpore, Agra, and Mirzapur continued at work. A new mill was started at Háthras in the Aligarh district, while that at Lucknow ceased to work for want of funds. The total number of hands employed was about the same as in the previous year. There was a further

Large
concerns.

* See also tenth issue of the Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India.

PROTEC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION.

extension from 61 to 86 in the mills for ginning, cleaning or pressing cotton, which are rapidly becoming a regular feature of the cotton districts. A new departure was the opening of a rice mill in Sahāranpur. The woollen and jute mills and the tanneries at Cawnpore gave employment to a somewhat smaller number of labourers in consequence of the prevalence of plague, and there was a further decline from 734 to 419 in the number of indigo factories.

35.—TRADE.

(Reports on Inland and Foreign Trade, 1902-1903.)

INLAND TRADE.

External
rail-borne
traffic.

196. The total external rail-borne traffic declined in weight (by 26 lakhs of maunds), but increased in value (by 183 lakhs of rupees) as compared with the preceding year. The imports declined from 3,55,55,624 maunds worth Rs. 18,61,75,094 to 3,22,97,900 maunds worth Rs. 17,71,20,906. The exports rose from 4,75,15,004 maunds worth Rs. 23,52,36,163 to 4,81,80,470 maunds worth Rs. 26,26,04,439.

Chief articles
of import.

197. The following table compares the weight and value of the chief articles of import during the past three years :—

	Maunds.			Rupees.		
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Coal and coke...	1,28,90,569	1,63,82,939	1,44,23,231	68,80,633	1,00,28,454	83,69,224
Cotton goods ...	9,76,075	12,23,712	11,29,951	4,78,24,990	5,95,09,778	5,29,26,088
Dyes and tans...	1,76,740	2,74,540	2,97,237	20,37,615	30,09,952	26,62,294
Grain and pulse,	33,87,134	41,43,732	18,37,190	1,07,53,463	1,26,96,003	55,98,923
Jute ...	6,54,953	5,67,781	5,35,993	69,85,556	64,19,434	63,77,413
Lac ...	2,02,410	1,24,999	1,43,156	56,56,123	38,27,809	43,60,334
Brass ...	1,09,993	93,563	1,07,353	46,10,924	41,51,022	41,82,827
Copper ...	19,516	31,018	58,987	8,86,331	13,65,954	22,77,523
Kerosine ...	5,62,426	6,19,466	6,73,339	23,91,600	25,54,054	29,50,844
Ghi ...	11,710	27,636	81,824	4,22,502	10,17,515	23,48,114
Railway plant and rolling-stock.	9,46,334	9,24,507	26,08,628	57,29,060	49,19,760	1,19,86,675
Salt ...	40,49,983	44,45,904	39,12,975	1,43,31,517	1,58,93,234	1,40,78,115
Spices ...	2,68,461	3,21,694	3,60,095	37,15,268	46,50,382	42,72,908
Sugar ...	10,64,950	14,16,006	9,96,050	80,55,122	1,06,43,919	72,80,602

Coal and coke.

198. The imports of coal in 1901-1902 were the largest on record and had exceeded the previous year's supply by 55 lakhs of maunds; during the year of report there was a drop of 19½ lakhs of maunds, which is accompanied by a corresponding reduction in exports to Rājputāna and the Panjāb. Imports into the Meerut, Agra, and Benares blocks were restricted; but Allahabad, Rohilkhand, and Oudh received larger supplies than in the preceding year. The railways are the principal consumers, and the variations are doubtless connected with the traffic of the year.

Cotton goods.

199. The imports of cotton-goods in 1901-1902 were also the heaviest on record and had exceeded the preceding year's supply by 2½ lakhs of maunds. During the year of report there was a decrease of over a lakh of maunds in weight and of 66 lakhs of rupees in value. The Allahabad block shows the largest decrease which may be due in part to the prevalence of plague in the great distributing centre of Cawnpore.

Grain.

200. The drop from 41 to 18 lakhs of maunds in the imports of grain is satisfactory, showing as it does that no part of the province was in need of the importation of grain from outside to any unusual extent.

Lac.

201. During the preceding two years large decreases had occurred in the imports of lac; in the year of report there was a slight improvement (18,157 maunds) accompanied by a corresponding increase in exports which were stimulated by a rise in price.

Brass, copper,
and ghi.

202. The increase of 13,790 maunds in brass, of 27,969 maunds in copper, and of 54,188 maunds in ghi is an evidence of the general prosperity of the people resulting from favourable seasons. Ghi is a chief article of export from the

province, and is not imported to any appreciable extent; but in the year of report not only were the exports smaller than in the preceding year, but the imports were as heavy as 81,824 maunds compared with 11,710 maunds in 1900-1901.

203. The imports of railway plant and rolling-stock exhibit an increase of about 17 lakhs of maunds, most of which was received in Oudh for the construction of the Allahabad-Kyzaabad Railway.

204. Imports of salt in 1901-1902 were the largest since 1893-94 and had exceeded the preceding year's supply by about four lakhs of maunds; during the year of report there was a drop of over five lakhs of maunds, which is equally shared by all the blocks of the province. The falling off is due in part to the excess of the previous year's imports, and in part to the expectation (happily fulfilled) of a reduction in the duty.

205. The imports of sugar in the first quarter ending 30th June 1902 exceeded those of the corresponding quarter of 1901-1902 by 39,537 maunds; but with the imposition of additional countervailing duties on imported foreign-sugar the imports of the remaining three-quarters fell off by 4,59,493 maunds in all, the net decrease for the year being 4,19,956 maunds. The total imports of sugar, both refined and unrefined, still amount to 10 lakhs of maunds, and are nearly as heavy as in 1900-1901.

206. The improvement in the imports of dyes and tans, kerosine, and spice indicates the increasing purchasing power of the consuming classes.

207. The quantity and value of the principal articles exported from the provinces during the past three years are compared below:—

	Maunds.			Rupees.		
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Coal and coke ...	26,96,970	66,08,715	44,52,663	20,22,725	49,56,535	33,39,495
Cotton, raw ...	9,60,644	18,77,501	17,09,877	1,57,70,461	2,65,50,265	2,77,63,078
Indigo ...	39,417	17,471	12,805	46,00,082	21,33,307	16,96,363
Grain and pulse, ...	2,47,63,248	1,69,57,060	2,03,08,411	7,94,50,808	4,40,13,165	5,29,55,489
Hides and skins, ...	5,03,188	2,66,365	3,03,802	95,90,701	51,73,644	61,16,834
Indian hemp ...	2,60,607	2,96,233	3,15,542	15,63,642	17,77,398	17,22,648
Lac ...	1,97,496	1,32,206	1,49,922	43,44,912	29,08,532	32,98,285
Oilseeds ...	65,71,742	1,06,48,458	98,00,965	3,46,87,320	4,99,40,852	4,56,74,752
Opium ...	93,873	40,742	60,710	3,14,71,149	1,37,55,289	2,07,29,481
Saltpetre, &c. ...	3,47,761	3,97,654	4,14,939	17,66,023	18,86,814	19,72,997
Sugar ...	45,76,966	54,41,102	50,49,205	2,51,16,696	2,91,76,706	2,43,24,673
Tea ...	20,052	25,953	23,768	4,91,548	6,38,514	6,17,037
Wool ...	40,879	30,978	49,731	97,64,516	42,00,741	2,54,55,535

208. The exports of cotton in 1901-1902 were the heaviest on record. The cotton crop of the year of report occupied a larger area than in the preceding year; but the yield, though very fair, was below last year's figure, and the exports consequently fell off by a lakh of maunds. They are still nearly double of what they were in 1900-1901. Of the total exports, amounting to 17½ lakhs of maunds the port of Bombay took 11½ and Calcutta 5½ lakhs of maunds.

209. The decline in the indigo trade continues. The exports, which in 1900-1901 amounted to 39,417 maunds, dropped to 17,471 maunds in the following year and to 12,805 maunds in the year of report. The area devoted to the cultivation of this crop was 20 per cent. less than in the preceding year.

210. Owing to short crops in certain parts of the provinces, exports of grain and pulse in 1901-1902 had fallen off by 78 lakhs of maunds. During the year of report the harvests were good, and not only were the imports restricted, as already mentioned, but the exports exceeded the preceding year's figure by 33½ lakhs of maunds. The exports of wheat were better than in the preceding year by 50½ lakhs of maunds; but those of gram, *judra*, and *bājra* fell off by 13½ lakhs of maunds. Of the total exports of wheat, amounting to 87 lakhs of maunds, Meerut supplied 28, Rohilkhand 22, and Oudh

Railway
plant.

Salt.

Sugar.

Dyes, &c.

Chief articles
of export.

Cotton, raw.

Indigo.

Grain.

Chapter IV.
PROTEC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION.

34 UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH ADMINISTRATION REPORT. [1902-1903.]

26 lakhs of maunds. The port of Calcutta took nearly 39 lakhs of maunds; Rájputána and Central India 13; Karáchi 6, and the port of Bómby 7 lakhs of maunds.

Hides.

211. The exports of hides and skins were mostly directed to Calcutta, where the demand for export to foreign countries was brisk and prices high.

Oilseeds.

212. The exports of oilseeds, amounting to 98 lakhs of maunds, have fallen off by $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds, but they are heavier than in any preceding year. Exports of poppy seed and *til* seed were somewhat better; but those of linseed, rapeseed, and "other oilseeds" show decreases. The seasons were favourable to the oilseed crops and the small drop in the export trade may be ascribed partly to a fall in prices at the ports and partly to increased local consumption due to better times.

Opium and
saltpetre.

213. In 1901-1902 the exports of opium had declined by over half a lakh of maunds; in the year of report there was an improvement of 19,968 maunds. The trade in this article is regulated by Government. The export of saltpetre, which in the preceding year rose by 49,885 maunds, has further increased by 17,285 maunds. The causes of fluctuations in this trade are not known.

Sugar.

214. The area of the sugarcane crop of 1901-1902 was almost the same as in the preceding year; but the injury in places caused by grasshoppers and drought reduced the outturn, which was 18 per cent. below that of 1900-1901. The result was that the exports which were unusually large in the preceding year fell off by four lakhs of maunds. Exports of unrefined sugar rose by 89,442 maunds, but those of refined and raw sugar (*gur* or jaggery) declined by 95,689 and 3,85,650 maunds respectively. The decrease under raw sugar occurred mainly in the trade with Rájputána and Central India.

Tea and
wool.

215. The exports of tea, though 2,190 maunds smaller than in 1901-1902, are of an average amount and are above those of 1900-1901; those of wool exceed the preceding year's trade by 18,803 maunds, and are the largest on record, being double of what they were in 1897-98.

Internal rail-
borne traffic.

216. The crops were so uniformly good all over the province that the movement of grain from one block to another was considerably reduced. The total internal rail-borne traffic consequently fell off from 202 to 155 lakhs of maunds, all blocks sharing the decrease. The imports of the Meerut block were practically the same as in 1901-1902. Agra shows a drop of about a lakh of maunds and Rohilkhand of five lakhs of maunds, owing mainly to diminished receipts of sugar and coal respectively. The large decreases in Allahabad and Benares occurred principally under grain and in Oudh under grain and coal. Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand curtailed their exports chiefly of grain; Benares of coal; and Oudh of grains and sugar. Exports from the Allahabad block also fell off to a large extent, especially under cotton-goods, the despatch of which was much restricted apparently in consequence of the prevalence of plague in Cawnpore.

River-borne
traffic.

217. The river-borne traffic with Bengal is compared below for the last three years :—

	Weight in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Imports ...	23,27,450	18,69,213	12,31,446	98,50,622	1,01,48,630	1,02,47,713
Exports ...	24,85,878	37,60,039	32,82,456	1,36,87,913	1,81,22,307	1,51,18,456
Total ...	48,13,328	56,29,252	45,13,902	2,35,38,535	2,82,70,937	2,53,66,169

Imports fell off by 6,37,767 maunds and exports by 4,77,583 maunds. The supply of cotton-goods exceeded the preceding year's figure by 62,263 maunds; but that of grain and wood decreased by about three lakhs of maunds in each case. Exports of oil-seeds rose by $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of maunds; but those of grain, saltpetre, and sugar exhibit a large falling off.

1902-1903.]

TRADE.

35 Chapter IV.
PROTEC-
TION AND
DISTRIBUTION.*Foreign Trade.*

218. The trade with Tibet is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

	Weight in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Imports ...	84,262	92,133	7,51,185	8,25,391
Exports ...	61,659	56,801	3,84,505	3,52,538
Total ...	1,46,021	1,48,934	11,35,690	11,77,929

Trade with
Tibet.

219. The imports of 1902-1903, though the largest on record except in 1888-89, amount to only 92,133 maunds, of which 43,123 maunds consisted of salt, 36,942 maunds of borax, and 11,135 maunds of wool. Borax and wool were this year imported in somewhat smaller quantities than in the past year; but the imports of salt exceeded the last year's figures by 3,697 maunds; the increase being shared by all the districts with which this trade is carried on. Horses and ponies were also imported in larger numbers than in last year. Exports to Tibet amounted to 56,801 maunds, of which 45,745 maunds consisted of grain and 8,388 maunds of sugar. The export of these articles and of *lac* was somewhat restricted in the year of report and the total exports consequently exhibit a decline of 4,858 maunds in weight and of Rs. 31,967 in value. The decline in exports is attributed to the fact that a great deal of snow had accumulated in the passes and so fewer trips were made by the traders than in previous years.

Cause of
variation.

220. The trade with Nepal is compared in the following table with that of the preceding year :—

Trade with
Nepal.

	Weight in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1901-1902.	1902-1903.	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Imports ...	24,34,954	27,05,889	90,29,723	1,03,84,879
Exports ...	3,27,059	3,14,942	52,54,660	49,12,658
Total ...	27,62,013	30,20,831	1,51,84,383	1,52,97,537

221. The harvest in Nepal was good and as no restrictions on trade appear to have been placed by the Darbár, the imports of the year were even larger than the exceptionally heavy imports of the preceding year. The increase amounts to 2,70,935 maunds in weight and Rs. 4,55,156 in value. It occurred chiefly in the import of timber which, owing to railway requirements, rose from 2,47,949 to 5,20,544 maunds; Kheri showing an increase of 2,11,340, Bahraich of 43,801, and Gorakhpur of 22,277 maunds. The imports of oil-seeds, spices, dyeing materials, non-intoxicating drugs, horses and ponies were also better than in last year. Grain was brought in larger quantities than last year into Gorakhpur and Basti, where the local harvest had been poor; but as imports of this commodity were restricted in Pilibhit, Kheri, and Bahraich, the total imports of grain show a decline of 20,408 maunds on the last year's figure. Slight decreases are also noticeable under heads canes and rattans, raw fibrous products, *ghi*, hides and skins, and cattle.

Cause of
variation.

PROTEC-
TION AND
DISTRIBU-
TION.

Trade taxation
in Tibet.—
Almora.

222. No duty is levied on articles exported from Tibet; but so far as can be ascertained the following taxes are levied from the Bhotia and other traders on the articles imported into Tibet:—

- (a) La-Thul (Lit.: toll for crossing the mountains) consists of one cake of *gur* and one square piece of coarse cloth levied from every 12 families of the Johar Bhotias. It is collected by the headman of Milam and remitted to the Tibetan authorities.
- (b) Chhunkhal (Lit.: one-tenth of the articles of commodity) is levied from the Darma traders. It is reported that the system of levying one-tenth which was formerly in practice has now been abandoned, and that only small quantities of *gur* and *uá* (a kind of grain) varying according to the population of villages are levied. Even in exchange for this *gur* and *uá* the Bhotias are given salt or borax at the rate of five measures for one of grain and three nalis=six sérs for one cake of *gur*.
- (c) Naika or Naikhal (Lit.: 20 nalis = 40 sérs of *uá*) is levied from the people of Byans and Chaudans. It consists of grain, generally *uá*. In this case also salt or borax is given in exchange at the rate of two measures for one of grain. The Tibetan system of measurement is arbitrary; the Tibetans take full measures, but give incomplete.
- (d) Godhul is levied from the non-Bhotias, i.e. Khampos, &c., and consists of a toll of six annas per trader: servants are not charged for.

Garhwal.

223. On entering into Tibet the Bhotias of Niti valley have to pay royalty as follows: Two *panchas* of barley per family inhabiting each village except Niti, which pays only one *pancha* per family. This payment is due for the first trip or "bhet". For every subsequent trip each family has to pay one *pancha* of barley. A *pancha* consists of the two small saddle bags which are carried by each pack-sheep and goat.

The above is according to the statement of Bhotias appropriated by the Tungphun, who has the power of a district officer and is also the contractor for levy of custom. Above him is the Garphun.

On return from Tibet the Bhotias are required to pay as follows:—

- (1) On each 100 laden sheep or goats one box of Tibetan tea or its equivalent, i.e. Rs. 8; half of this is paid by the Bhotia and half by his Tibetan correspondent (*arhti*).
- (2) An additional tax of two *timashis* for every 100 sheep or goats (paid by the Bhotia) and four *timashis* paid by the Tibetan correspondent.

On the Mana pass the following taxes are levied:—

- (1) On every 10 *panchas* of grain or other food, one *pancha*.
- (2) Forty-four rupees yearly in cash as *saigthal* (Lit.: land tax).
- (3) Five rupees annually as *multhal* (exchange compensation for the British coin that passes into Tibet).
- (4) The temple of Badrinath sends yearly 100 yards of cloth, some fruit and Rs. 2 in cash to the Tungphun.

Trade taxation
in Nepal.

224. The duties levied by the Nepalese Government on the trade crossing the British frontier vary in some cases according as they are levied from Nepalese or British subjects. The general scheme of taxation seems to be as follows: Octroi (or *chungi*) is levied on Nepalese goods brought into the bazar for sale. The hill products which have already paid *chungi* are apparently taxed a second time with an export duty (*nikási*) on their transmission to British territory. This export duty is made up of a number of different dues which consist of (1) the custom dues proper (*mahsul*); (2)

a tax of fixed amount called *adhanni*; (3) *arhat* or commission; and (4) *tolai* or weighing fee. Articles sent from British territory to Nepal are liable to an import duty (*paithari*) on entering the markets, but to nothing further. Nepalese goods thus pay two duties, one on entering and the other on leaving the market, while British goods are only taxed once. Besides the octroi and export and import duties there are a number of miscellaneous exactions taken by the Nepalese Darbár. A duty is levied from cartmen at the rate of one anna on every rupee of hire paid by traders for the conveyance of their goods across the borders. At the three festivals of the *Dussehra*, the *Basant Puja*, and the *Holi* "presents" are taken from shopkeepers according to a fixed tariff ranging from eight annas to Rs. 3, and goldwashers and catechu-makers are liable to an impost, the former paying one rupee and the latter Rs. 3-12-0 for exercising their crafts.

36.—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

(Administration Report, Buildings and Roads Branch, P. W. D., 1902-1903.)

225. Many large and important works were carried out during the year. At Allahabad Rs. 20,000 were spent on additions and alterations to the Colvin Hospital, and large improvements to the Government Press buildings were started. At Cawnpore, quarters for four deputy collectors were practically completed. At Lucknow the Judicial Commissioner's courts with their outhouses were completed: the total expenditure including furniture is about 9 lakhs. The new kotwáli, estimated to cost Rs. 80,000, was commenced and considerable progress made. At Benares a good deal of work was accomplished: the chawk thána was nearly completed at a cost of about Rs. 86,000: a new collegiate school (estimated to cost Rs. 60,974) was commenced and is approaching completion: the new Government circuit-house was completed. At Agra also a large amount of work was done, a great deal of which was archæological work: the new Lady Lyall Hospital was practically completed at a cost of about a lakh and-a-quarter: the different works on the Lunatic Asylum projects were nearly all completed. There were 10 works in hand estimated to cost Rs. 3,30,623, which are now all completed. At Fyzabad the new Judge's court was practically completed on an estimate of Rs. 41,121. Work on the new Judge's court at Aligarh, estimated to cost 2½ lakhs, was commenced. At Moradabad, a kotwáli of the same design as that at Lucknow was commenced. The remodelling of the Chunár Fort (Mirzapur) for purposes of a reformatory was completed at a cost of Rs. 81,480.

Buildings.

226. In Gorakhpur two large bridges were started. That over the Chhota Gandak river is estimated to cost Rs. 1,64,000 and consists of six spans of 80 feet on masonry piers resting on twin-octagonal wells. The second bridge is over the Ani river, and is estimated to cost Rs. 42,990. Further progress was made in carrying out the programmes of improvements to road communications in Bundelkhand and South Allahabad. In Garhwál the pilgrim routes were much improved at a cost of about Rs. 80,000: two new suspension bridges have been commenced, one over the Sarju and one over the Alaknanda river. There were altogether 5,647 miles of metalled road maintained during the year, and 100 miles of new metalled roads were constructed.

Roads.

227. New roads were completed in the Public Park at Agra at a cost of Rs. 26,633. The work of lining the Ballia Ravine in Naini Tál, estimated to cost Rs. 63,233, was in progress.

Miscellaneous

228. Navigation works were carried out in the Allahabad, Mirzapur, Benares, Gházipur and Ballia districts, the length of river operated on being 280 miles. The work done, which consisted in keeping the channel of the Ganges navigable during the dry months of the year, cost Rs. 8,141.

Navigation.

229. Altogether 44 miles of avenues were planted during the year, the number of new trees planted being 22,586. The receipts under the head arboriculture were Rs. 47,728, and the expenditure Rs. 28,211.

Arboriculture

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Mileage.

37.—CANALS.

(Administration Report, Irrigation Branch, 1902-1903.)

230. During the year 72 miles of channels were opened, of which 46 were distributaries and 26 escapes and drainage cuts. The total mileage of channels open at the end of the year was as follows :—

	Miles.
Main canal and branches ...	1,509
Distributaries...	7,816
Drainage cuts...	3,346
Navigation escapes and mill channels ...	320
Total ...	12,991

Cost of maintenance.

231. The total expenditure on maintenance during the year was Rs. 14,09,350 as against Rs. 13,51,851 in the preceding year. The increase of Rs. 57,499 was chiefly on the Ganges Canal, where a large outlay was necessary on Head Works with the object of forcing the river to take to abandoned channels on the east side of the valley. In other divisions the excess was due to improving (by straightening or widening and clearing) distributary channels.

Capital outlay.

232. The capital outlay on works was Rs. 7,72,177, the largest work in progress being the construction of the Mat Branch of the Ganges Canal, the total expenditure on which during the year was Rs. 95,625.

Extensions.

233. The expenditure incurred on extensions and improvements was Rs. 4,22,238, distributed as follows :—Betwa Canal, Rs. 23,707; Ganges Canal, Rs. 1,08,967; Lower Ganges Canal, Rs. 76,484; Agra Canal, Rs. 24,418; Eastern Jumna Canal, Rs. 1,25,368; Dún Canals, Rs. 34,701; Rohilkhand Canals, Rs. 12,658; Bijnor Canals, Rs. 4,380.

Revenue.

234. The total net revenue resulting from the year's realization amounts to Rs. 63,11,091. Of this sum the productive works contributed Rs. 62,47,344, representing a return of 7·4 per cent. on the total expenditure to the end of the year on all productive works. Minor works yielded a net revenue of Rs. 87,605, representing a return of 2·76 per cent. on their capital cost, including outlay on surveys, at the end of the year. The receipts of the Betwa Canal, the only protective work in these provinces, fell short of the direct and indirect charges by Rs. 23,858, and after payment of interest charges the total loss for the year amounted to Rs. 1,95,624.

Navigation.

235. The gross revenue from navigation was Rs. 16,171 as against Rs. 18,693 of the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 32,334 and Rs. 28,067 in both years, respectively. The net result in the year under report is a loss of Rs. 16,163. The causes of the decrease in the receipts were the long closure of the canals owing to the favourable rains and the decrease of traffic in foodstuffs owing to the fact that merchants were engaged in other business on account of the Delhi Darbár.

38.—IRRIGATION.

Demand for water. Kharif.

236. The season was a normal one in most canal districts. The month of August (1902) was characterized by a heavy fall of rain at the beginning of the month, followed by a break of about two weeks' duration, during which the weather was clear and hot, with a west wind, necessitating the opening of canals in some places. At the end of the month good rain was again received, which checked the rising demand.

Rabi.

237. The late continuance of the monsoon enabled the rabi crops to be everywhere sown without the aid of canal water. The demand rose from the middle of November. Its intensity was increased by the failure of the winter rains and by the severe frosts which occurred at the end of December and beginning of January. Light rain at the end of the latter month relieved the strain somewhat. During February and March the demand was easily met.

238. The total area irrigated by the canals was 2,442,211 acres, a decrease of 174,000 on that of the preceding year, but an increase of 302,000 on the average of the previous twelve years. The area irrigated for the *kharif* was 844,259 as against an average of 860,772 of the preceding 12 years, and for the *rabi* 1,597,952 against an average of 1,279,174. The above areas (*kharif* and *rabi*) were 34.57 and 65.43 per cent., respectively, of the whole area irrigated.

Area irrigated
from canals.

239. The irrigated area under sugarcane shews a considerable increase in the average of the preceding twelve years and is very little short of the maximum area irrigated in 1899-1900. The increase is general on all canals except the Agra and Betwa: the Lower Ganges Canal irrigated the highest area ever recorded under this crop. Rice, maize, and millet showed a falling off due to the late and well-distributed monsoon rainfall. The area under indigo has now fallen to 44,196 acres against a 12 years' average of 208,999 acres. On the other hand, cotton irrigation has risen to 205,264 acres and is again a maximum: the increase is chiefly in the Agra Canal and in the Etawah and Bhognipur divisions of the Lower Ganges Canal. Wheat and poppy show a falling off from the preceding year, but are not below the average.

Crops irrigated
from canals.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a) IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

39.—GROSS REVENUE.

(Accounts, 1902-1903.)

Gross revenue—
imperial.

240. The contract did not change during the year and the gross revenue (imperial) amounted to Rs. 5,69,01,968 excluding the Imperial share of irrigation (major works) and the railway receipts, figures for which have not yet been received from the Accountant General. The corresponding figure for the preceding year was Rs. 5,82,22,920. The total gross revenue of the preceding year was Rs. 8,37,67,687.

40.—LAND REVENUE.

Land revenue—
imperial.

241. The total land revenue for the financial year was Rs. 6,27,76,470, of which the imperial share after adjustments came to Rs. 4,39,30,466. The corresponding figure in the previous year was Rs. 4,61,37,321.

41.—CANAL REVENUE.

Canal
revenue.

242. The figures for canal revenue, imperial share, have not yet been received from the Accountant General. In the preceding year the figure was Rs. 19,70,434.

42.—EXCISE.

(Report on the Administration of Excise, 1902-1903.)

Excise
revenue—
imperial.

243. The excise revenue for the year ending the 31st of March 1903 reached the high figure of Rs. 83,23,000, of which the imperial share was Rs. 62,42,000.

Receipts.

244. The gross receipts of the excise year, that is the year ending the 30th of September 1903, reached the unprecedented figure of Rs. 79,68,832, being an increase of Rs. 9,14,568 over the figure of the preceding year. The real receipts, that is the gross receipts corrected for advance collections, were Rs. 79,07,706, or nearly 13 per cent. in excess of the real receipts of the year 1900-1901. In the pre-famine period the highest recorded receipts were 58.52 lakhs, while in the famine year they were 42.29 lakhs. The increase has, in the main, taken place under the heads of country spirit and hemp drugs, by far the greater part being derived from enhancements of duty imposed in a time of general prosperity.

Demand and
collection.

245. Of the gross demand for the year 99.5 per cent. was collected. The net balance for collection (deducting sums subsequently recovered or remitted) was Rs. 15,668. Of this sum no less than Rs. 13,119 were due in the Gorakhpur district alone. The greater part of this balance is under the head *tári* and more than three-fourths of it has been remitted since the close of the year.

Changes of
system.

246. In the report for the year 1901-1902 it was mentioned that the modified distillery system had finally disappeared from the provinces. The changes in system during the year under report were the transfer of a small area in the Bareilly district from the outstill to the distillery system area, and the substitution of the outstill for the farming system in Bánda and Moth parganas in the Bánda and Jháusi districts, respectively.

Country
spirits.

247. The receipts under the head of country spirits were 50.03 lakhs, against 42.52 lakhs in the preceding year. Combining areas under the outstill and farming systems every head shows a substantial increase. Considerable progress in raising the incidence of revenue per gallon in the distillery system area was made during the year under report. That incidence was Rs. 3-7-10, or only Rs. 0-8-2 less than the rate of still-head duty levied on Rosa rum, and Rs. 0-6-2 better than the incidence of the previous year.

248. In the previous year the rates of duty in force were as follows :—
Agra, Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions and Cawnpore district :
Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon London proof. Rest of the provinces : Rs. 2 per gallon
London proof.

• From the commencement of the year under report a uniform duty of
Rs. 2-8-0 was imposed, with the exceptions noted below :—

Cawnpore city and cantonments : Rs. 3 per gallon ; Jaunpur, Gházipur
Ballia, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur and Basti : Rs. 2 per gallon.

The conditions of Cawnpore city are altogether exceptional. The pre-
sence there of a large industrial low-caste population earning high wages and
the consequent large demand for liquor indicated the propriety of demanding a
higher incidence of revenue on consumption. The enhancement of the
still-head duty in the city and its suburbs only was accordingly determin-
ed upon, with such excellent results that the initiation of a similar
experiment in other large towns is fully justifiable. The consumption
of country spirit in Cawnpore city during the year under notice was
61,525 gallons, against 63,094 in the previous year ; on the other hand the
receipts from still-head duty rose from Rs. 1,57,735 to Rs. 1,84,575. Simi-
larly in the districts in which the duty was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8-0
per gallon indications are not wanting that the enhancement operated to
check consumption, and that the policy of gradually enhancing the duty has
therefore been a success.

249. Proposals in the direction of a further enhancement have been
submitted by the Commissioner of Excise which are calculated to benefit
the revenue and at the same time check the indulgence in intoxicants.
Indications, however, are not wanting that Rs. 2-8-0 is a limit which it would
be unsafe to exceed in the greater portion of the rural area. The rise in the
number of cases of illicit distillation reported is, perhaps, one of these
indications.

Further
enhancement
proposed.

250. The good harvests of the preceding year and the favourable pros-
pects during settlements were responsible for an increase of 13 per cent. under
the head license fees in all districts except nine. In five districts, namely
Benares, Mirzapur, Gházipur, Gorakhpur and Azamgarh, however, indif-
ferent harvests, combined in the case of the two first mentioned with the
enhancement of the still-head duty, depressed the bidding to some extent.
In the remaining four districts, the decrease was probably fortuitous.

License fees.

251. The Azamgarh distillery was brought under reduction during the
year : the number of distilleries now stands at twenty-six. The centraliza-
tion of distilleries which has been a feature of recent years and the increased
outturn consequently demanded from them, has rendered necessary a number
of additions and alterations to the buildings. During the year projects
amounting to Rs. 17,983 were sanctioned. The movement in favour of the
Bombay pattern still continues. A large apparatus of this pattern capable of
turning out 300 gallons *per diem* was constructed during the year at Cawn-
pore and two of a smaller size are being erected at Lucknow. The want of
accommodation in the store-rooms is generally complained of.

Distilleries.

252. The issues from bonded warehouses again show a remarkable
increase, the gallonage rising from 60,174 to 89,945. During the year a new
warehouse was started at Partágarh which proved an immediate success.
Mention was made in the report for the year 1900-1901 of the application of
the bonded warehouse rules to all distilleries. Advantage of the concession
was taken at seven distilleries. The removals of spirit under bond for issue
from another distillery amounted to 10,214 gallons. The importance of the
concession cannot, however, be gauged altogether by the quantity of spirit
issued under its authority. In cases where the local high price is due to
combination, the import of a comparatively small quantity of cheaper spirit has,
in more cases than one, at once led to the breaking up of the combination.

Bonded
warehouses.

253. The combined receipts in the areas under the outstill and farming
systems were Rs. 5.24 lakhs against Rs. 4.79 lakhs in 1900-1901. The in-
crease in Bundelkhand from Rs. 85,741 to Rs. 1,15,275 was remarkable. In

Outstill and
farming
system.

REVENUE
AND
FINANCE.

the Banda district alone the increase was Rs. 21,222. Apart from the revival of prosperity in this tract, an abundant *mahua* crop and the consequent cheapness of liquor contributed to this result. The area under the outstill and farming systems is not capable of much reduction, except possibly in Pilibhit and (if the authorities of the State could be induced to assimilate their system to that in force in these provinces) in the tracts adjoining the Rampur State.

European
liquor.

254. Under the head of European liquor are included imported wines, spirits and beer, Rosa spirits and malt liquors of all descriptions. License fees for the vend of these liquors show a slight increase, which may be ascribed to a rise in the demand for Rosa rum. The duty on Indian beer shows a large increase, which seems to be connected with the return of regiments from the South African war. The aggregate receipts from still-head duty on Rosa spirits were Rs. 5.24 lakhs, against Rs. 4.79 lakhs in the preceding year. The former figure includes 0.26 lakh as duty on 4,046 gallons of rectified spirits of wine which, though not potable as such, are probably used to some extent for "fortifying" imported wines. The net issues of potable spirits (including issues in bond to Bengal and Bombay) amounted to 1,39,181 gallons, of which 49,646 gallons were issued to localities within these provinces: the corresponding figures last year being 1,29,175 and 41,393. The issues to the Panjáb again show an increase. The development of the trade with that province has been a feature of the last three years. The spirit sent there is white rum which, being classed in the Panjáb as country spirit, is in great demand by the country spirit dealers.

Methylated
spirits.

255. During the year an important change was introduced in regard to the conditions under which methylated spirits may be purchased or possessed. Formerly this commodity was subject to the same rules as foreign spirit, that is to say it could be purchased and possessed in any quantity by licensed vendors if for sale, or by the public if for private use. A set of rules and license forms have now been put in force, with the object of restricting the sale of these spirits to specially licensed vendors, regulating their use by persons requiring them for industrial or scientific purposes, and restricting possession by private individuals to quantities not exceeding one gallon. It is believed that alcohol has a future before it as a source of energy for small prime-movers of the type used in motor cars, and as India possesses many facilities for the production of cheap spirit, it is quite possible that a new industry may spring up, having for its object the production of a non-potable spirit for industrial purposes. There are already two industries in these provinces which use large quantities of methylated spirits. It is used in the Meerut Soap Works in the manufacture of transparent soap, and by a firm of chemical manufacturers in Benares for the production of sulphuric ether. It may perhaps be not out of place, in this connection, to draw attention to the potentialities of the *mahua* flower as a cheap base for the manufacture of alcohol when treated by European methods. A sample recently submitted to a leading European expert yielded an outturn equivalent to 7.6 proof gallons per cwt. The European figure for molasses is 5½ gallons per cwt., and for barley, potatoes and other starchy bases much less. The quantity of methylated spirits issued from the Rosa distillery during the year under report was 11,749 gallons, the duty on which was Rs. 1,469. The quantity of spirits of wine issued was 6,574 gallons (London proof) and the duty Rs. 26,368.

Hemp drugs.

256. The aggregate receipts under the head hemp drugs were 13.16 lakhs against 12.74 lakhs in the preceding year. The increase has occurred mainly under duty on *charas* and under license fees. The majority of the districts in the provinces were settled for three years in 1900. At the settlements for the year under report held in 1901 new arrangements fell to be made in fourteen districts only, and in ten of these leases for three years were granted. The only districts under short term settlements during 1901-1902 were Jhānsi, Almora, Garhwāl and Hamīrpur. In the ten instances in which a three years' contract was given, substantial additions to the license fees were secured. There are indications that the consumption of hemp drugs is receiving a check owing to the operation of two causes, namely an enhancement of

retail prices, following the rise in license fees, and the fall in the price of country spirit owing to the greater cheapness of molasses and *mahua*.

257. The aggregate receipts under the head opium were 7.98 lakhs against 7.48 lakhs in the year 1900-1901. The results of the abolition of the official vend of opium by treasurers in nineteen districts have been a loss of revenue in the poppy districts and a large addition to the revenue of the districts in which poppy is not cultivated, so that in the latter the success of the measure is assured, provided that smuggling on a large scale from the poppy districts does not spring up. The temptations to illicit dealing are very great. Retail prices have in many cases gone up to Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 per sér, a figure that stands out in vivid contrast with Rs. 6 per sér, the rate at which the Opium Department purchases the drug from the cultivator. The experiment of issuing half sér cakes in certain districts, introduced in 1901, has proved successful and its extension to all districts in which official vend has been abolished has recently been sanctioned. The provincial consumption of excise opium rose from 58,157 to 62,301 sérs, and the duty on it from 5.06 to 5.46 lakhs.

258. The real receipts under the head *tári* and *sendhi* were 1.48 lakhs against 1.44 in the preceding year. Outside the Agra, Benares, Lucknow and Gorakhpur divisions the receipts under this head are a negligible quantity owing to the scarcity of the palm trees from which the beverage is extracted.

159. Prosecutions under the Excise Act fell from 1,043 to 994. There was an increase, however, under the graver offences of illegal manufacture of spirit and illegal introduction of liquor. Prosecutions under the Opium Acts in the aggregate show an increase, due chiefly to the introduction in four Oudh districts of a large number of cases against cultivators for failure to carry out their engagements with the Opium Department. The graver cases show a decrease. Some important cases of the purchase of licit opium for smuggling into the eastern provinces came to light in Allahabad and Cawnpore. It is, in fact, probable that part of the increase in the sales of opium in these districts is due to the growth of this trade. In one case in Allahabad it was ascertained that considerable quantities of the drug had been smuggled through the post, concealed in receptacles cleverly contrived to fit into the covers of books.

43.—STAMPS.

(Stamp returns for the year 1902-1903.)

260. The total revenue from stamps was Rs. 80,46,760, being a decrease of Rs. 3,34,195 as compared with the figures of the previous year. The imperial share was Rs. 20,11,690.

261. Under the head judicial stamps the receipts show a decrease of 4 per cent. as compared with last year's figures: the falling off of 5 per cent. in the province of Agra being generally due to the fact that the sales of recent years have been inflated by litigation undertaken in anticipation of the passing of the Tenancy Act, and being consequently most marked in the Meerut, Rohilkhand and Agra divisions, where litigation has in the past been most stimulated by this cause, and least noticeable in the eastern divisions of the province. For the decline of 2 per cent. in Oudh no special cause can be assigned: though the prevalence of plague has doubtless operated to check litigation and reduce the sale of stamps. The districts in which, on the other hand, the most noticeable increase occurred are Lucknow, Allahabad and Benares, where it is attributed to agricultural prosperity, and where in each case there had been a large decline in the preceding year.

262. With the exception of 1 anna receipt stamps, share transfer stamps, and impressed stamps on cheques, there has been a decline in the receipts under every head of non-judicial stamps. The decrease, which has been less general than that under court fee stamps, is ascribed partly to the sales of recent years having been increased by the large number of leases granted in anticipation of the passing of the Tenancy Act, partly to favourable agricultural conditions having rendered the landed classes comparatively

Opium.

Tári and
Sendhi.

Prosecutions.

Receipts.

Judicial
stamps.Non-judicial
stamps.

REVENUE
AND
FINANCE.

independent of the assistance of the money lender, and, in the eastern divisions of Benares, Fyzabad and Gorakhpur, where it is most marked, to business having been rendered slack by the prevalence of plague. There was an increase in Allahabad and in the Rohilkhand and Lucknow divisions for which no reason of a general nature can be assigned, though in the districts of Allahabad, Moradabad and Sitapur, where the increase is most marked, it is doubtless due to an abnormal decline in the previous year, the figures now tending to approximate to those of 1900-1901.

44.—ASSESSED TAXES.

(Income tax returns for the year 1902-1903.)

Income tax.

263. The total receipts, including penalties imposed by Collectors, under assessed taxes, were Rs. 25,51,698, of which Rs. 10,882 were refunded, so that the net revenue under the head was Rs. 25,40,816. The sources of income from which the tax is derived, which show the greatest variations from the figures of the year 1901-1902, are profits by companies and "other sources of income." The collections under the former head were Rs. 1,58,523 as against Rs. 1,39,764 in the preceding year and under the latter Rs. 18,94,301 as against Rs. 18,73,994. The grand total number of assesseees was 77,522. Collection was good, the outstanding balance at the end of the year being only Rs. 11,120. The number of writs of demand issued was 2,352 and of other coercive processes 326.

45.—ANY OTHER TAXES LEVIED FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES.

Customs.

264. Customs yielded Rs. 60,988 to the imperial revenues.

46.—FORESTS.

Forests.

265. The total revenue was Rs. 20,25,234 of which the imperial share was one-half.

(b) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

47 and 48.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL REVENUES.

(Review of provincial revenues and incorporated local funds, 1902-1903.)

Financial
position.

266. The following table compares the financial position of the year under report with that of 1901-1902 :—

	1901-1902.			1902-1903.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance...	48,44,227	16,47,760	64,91,987	38,80,437	20,98,103	59,78,542
Receipts ...	3,87,07,306	1,28,96,836	4,96,04,142	3,92,30,648	1,35,33,315	5,27,63,961
Total ...	4,15,51,533	1,45,44,596	5,60,96,129	4,31,11,085	1,56,31,418	5,87,42,503
Expenditure ...	3,76,71,094	1,24,46,493	5,01,17,587	3,92,95,018	1,32,47,515	5,25,42,533
Closing balance ...	38,80,439	20,98,103	59,78,542	38,16,067	23,83,903	61,99,970

Receipts.

267. The differences of over half a lakh between the receipts of the two years were as below :—

	Provincial.		Local.	
	+	—	+	—
Land revenue ...	...	...	1,05,	...
Stamps ...	...	...	2,50,	...
Excise ...	...	2,28,	...	...
Provincial rates ...	...	...	...	...
Forest ...	1,55,	...	...	...
Irrigation—Major works ...	7,67,	...	1,38,	...
Civil works ...	58,	...	...	...
Contributions ...	...	2,17,	3,77,	...

268. The drop in the land revenue figures is explained by remissions sanctioned by the Local Government in Bundelkhand and by the dwindling collections on account of famine arrears; while the decline in the stamp income is attributable to the cessation of the litigation which preceded the passing of the Tenancy Act and to a return to more normal conditions. Agricultural prosperity explains the large increase in the Excise revenue, which reached the high figure of 83,23, the provincial share being 20,81, though the enhancement of the still-head duty was also a contributory cause. Progress made in reforming the rural police system and revisions of settlement account for the improvement under Provincial rates; and large sales of timber, better prices, and the new system of monopoly sales, with moderate royalty rates, for the rise in the forest receipts. The marked advance in the Irrigation income was the result of deficient rainfall in both the seasons for which canal dues were payable; and ferry tolls and arboriculture contributed the major portion of the increase under Civil Works. The lower receipts from contributions under Provincial, and the higher receipts from the same source under Local, were due to the adjustments in favour of district boards, made to cover the special grants sanctioned in their budgets under the heads of Education, Medical, and Public Works.

269. On the expenditure side of the accounts the main differences were— Expenditure.

		Provincial.		Local.	
		+	-	+	-
Land revenue	...	...	...	...	67
General administration	...	1,32,	...	...	...
Courts of law	...	87,	...	...	...
Jails	...	...	1,39,	...	...
Police	...	61,	...	55,	...
Education	...	90,	...	2,04,	...
Medical	...	...	...	66,	...
Scientific	...	51,	...	...	...
Stationery and printing	...	...	43,	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	54,	...	...	...
Irrigation—Major works	...	1,27,	...	...	...
—Minor	...	97,	...	...	...
Civil works	...	6,70,	...	6,29,	...
Contributions	...	3,73,	...	...	2,13,

270. Savings in the kanungo establishment, and the abolition of the Etah and Jalaun survey parties, account for the decrease in the Local land revenue charges, and cheaper food grains and a lower prison population for the decrease under Jails; while the falling off under Stationery and Printing was due to a reduced demand for stationery supplied from the central stores. The increased outlay on Courts of Law was incurred in respect of civil and sessions courts, fewer officers being absent on leave, and the charges for dieting witnesses being heavier than in the previous year. The charges connected with the provincial camps at the Delhi darbar are responsible for the large increase under General administration; and higher expenditure on the district executive force, and the extension of the changed system of payment of the Oudh rural police, for the excess under Police. The increase under Miscellaneous was due to large remissions of *tagavi* advances; and that under Scientific to special expenditure on the Victoria Park and Horticultural Gardens at Lucknow. The bulk of the large expenditure under Education, Medical and Public Works was incurred from the special grants sanctioned by the Government of India. The teaching and inspecting staffs were improved, grants-in-aid were raised, and several new model schools for girls were opened; dispensaries were provided with medicine and with new furniture and fittings; and large sums were expended in constructing and repairing school and dispensary buildings, and in the improvement of road communication. The enhanced expenditure in the Irrigation department was incurred in improving distributaries and repairing damages caused by flood. The variations in the contribution figures have been explained in the preceding paragraph. Variations explained.

REVENUE
AND
FINANCE.Actuals and
Estimates
compared.

271. The following table compares the actual provincial receipts and charges with the original budget estimates :—

			Budget.	Actuals.
Opening balance	...	...	43,79,	38,80,
Income	...	...	3,84,72,	3,92,31,
Expenditure	...	...	4,05,05,	3,92,05,
Closing balance	...	...	23,46,	38,16,

Three lakhs of the income accrued in the shape of a special grant for roads and buildings which was placed at the disposal of the Local Government towards the close of the year; and an additional subsidy of "50," was given by the Government of India for irrigation works. These items were not foreseen when the budget estimate was prepared. Under receipts the actuals differed most largely from the estimates under Land revenue (+55,), Stamps (—2,65,), Excise (+2,31,), Forest (+1,80,), Irrigation—Major works (+2,88,), Civil works (+40,), and Contributions (—2,09,). The increase under Land Revenue was chiefly owing to larger receipts from revenue record rooms and quarries. The variations under the other heads have already been explained. Under charges the chief differences occurred under Land Revenue (—3,84,), General Administration (+1,39,), Courts of Law (—1,84,), Jails (—2,33,), Police (—1,32,), Education (—4,88,), Medical (—1,01,), Miscellaneous (+1,57,), Railways (—1,40,), Irrigation—Major works (+1,24,), Civil works (—4,31,), and Contributions (+5,02,). The decline in Land Revenue charges is explained by large savings in the settlement budget, and in salaries and establishments under the head of district administration; and that under Police by the allotments for the reorganization of the inspecting staff and for extra plague establishment not being utilized, as well as by economies under other heads. Under Courts of Law the entire grant of "1,25," for the revision of ministerial establishment remained unspent, as proposals could not be matured in time; and a large saving also accrued under Criminal courts, owing to unavoidable delay in carrying out the revision of the record room establishment. Under Education and Public works, part of the expenditure budgeted against the Government of India's special grants had to be postponed, owing to it being found impossible to carry out projects within the year and to other reasons; and under Medical large savings accrued under establishment charges, and in consequence of the deputation of the Sanitary Commissioner and one of his deputies to South Africa. The saving under Railways is on account of the Shahdara-Sahāranpur tramway, the negotiations for the scheme not having been completed during the year. The reasons for the differences under General administration, Jails, Miscellaneous, Irrigation—Major works, and Contributions have been given in the preceding paragraph.

Incorporated
local funds.

272. In the Incorporated Local account the actual receipts were Rs. 1,35,33,090 as against a budget estimate of Rs. 1,26,93,000; and the expenditure Rs. 1,32,47,000 as against a budget estimate of Rs. 1,30,38,000. The income from provincial rates, pounds and ferries, and arboriculture increased, and larger contributions were sanctioned from provincial revenues to cover special grants made to district boards. On the expenditure side of the accounts the land revenue figures show a decrease of "1,93," which has been already explained. The educational expenditure was higher by "94," than the budget estimate, district boards having spent larger sums in the furtherance of primary vernacular education; and there was a large increase of "3,59," in the charges for local public works, due to the construction of numerous school buildings under district boards, and to the improvement of roads and bridges. The decline under Medical is accounted for by large savings in salaries and establishments of district board hospitals and dispensaries and in the grants for charges met from private contributions, counterbalanced, to some extent, by increased expenditure on the purchase of surgical instruments and other hospital necessities.

49.—MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

(Review of Municipal Administration, 1902-1903.)

273. The opening balance was Rs. 18,12,220, receipts were Rs. 58,96,661 and expenditure Rs. 60,50,580. The closing balance was Rs. 16,38,301.

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

53.—DETAILS OF CENSUS IF TAKEN IN THE YEAR OF REPORT.

(See under Chapter I of the Report for the year 1901-1902, Details of the last census.)

51.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

(Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, 1902.)*

274. The population on which the birth and death-rates are calculated is that ascertained by the census of 1901, viz. 47,691,782. The population so ascertained differs considerably from that arrived at by deducting the number of births from deaths which occurred between 1891 and 1901 and adding the surplus to the population recorded in the census of 1891. The cause of the difference has been fully discussed by the Census Superintendent of the United Provinces, who has arrived at the conclusion that although, no doubt, a certain number of deaths escaped record during the famine period, the registration was fairly satisfactory. He attributes the discrepancy principally to emigration. There was apparently a slow and unobtrusive movement of agricultural labour from areas of reduced prosperity to those where more demand and higher wages prevailed which set in long before actual distress was obvious in any locality. The migration was probably to some extent only temporary, but the census was taken before a return to prosperous condition had had time to operate.

Population.

275. The number of births recorded during the year 1902 was 2,186,201 against 1,972,131 in the previous year, and the birth-rate was 45·84 against 41·35 in 1901, and 39·65, the quinquennial mean. The number of males born to every 100 females was 107·25 against 107·73 in 1901.

Births.

276. The number of deaths recorded during the year was 1,552,046 against 1,445,035 in 1901, and the death-rate was 32·54 against 30·30 in 1901, and 32·48, the quinquennial mean.

Deaths.

277. The excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of the population was 13·30 against 11·05 in 1901. This excess of birth over deaths has been steadily rising since 1900, the figures being 9·21 in 1900, 11·05 in 1901, and 13·30 in 1902,—a fact which testifies to a return to favourable conditions. All districts, except Naini Tal and Cawnpore, recorded birth-rates in excess of death-rates, the excesses varying from 22·62 in Budaun to 1·88 in Meerut. It may be noted that Naini Tal has always recorded deaths in excess of births, a fact no doubt due to the inclusion of the malarious Tarai; the excess in Cawnpore was due to high mortality. In the municipal area of the provinces, however, there was an excess of deaths over births, which amounted to 4·02 of the population as against 3·01 in 1901. The excess was very marked in Cawnpore (64·04), Jaunpur (44·75), Allahabad (37·90), Brindaban (31·91), Gorakhpur (31·54), Kashipur (31·19), Mirzapur (26·77), Ballia (25·20) and Kosi (23·74); the cause was plague, except in the cases of Brindaban and Kashipur. In the latter the cause was cholera and malarial fever. The circumstances of Brindaban are peculiar.

Birth and death statistics compared.

278. The death-rate in January was 2·52, which fell in February to 2·15. A small but steady rise occurred up to June, followed by a slight fall in July. Thence on a rise ensued up to November, and the usual fall occurred in December when the death-rate was 3·07. The highest death-rate (3·19) was recorded in November and the lowest (3·14) in July.

Mortality according to season.

279. The total mortality among males was 801,046 and among females 751,000 against 752,949 and 692,086 in 1901 respectively. The ratios of mortality among males and females were 32·54 and 32·55 against 30·59 and 29·99 in 1901 respectively. It is thus seen that the death-rate of males was almost the same as that of females, but taking the rates by age periods it is found that the mortality among males was greater than among females, except in early childhood and at the child-bearing period.

Mortality among males and females.

* Also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, viz., Births and Deaths (Table XIII).

Infant mortality.	Year.	Death of children under one year of age.			Death-rate of infants.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	1891	177,795	160,117	337,912	217.1	216.0	216.6
	1892	191,239	168,899	360,138	214.9	209.4	212.3
	1893	183,604	161,320	344,924	182.9	175.9	179.6
	1894	271,788	240,184	511,972	279.1	270.3	274.9
	1895	180,850	168,850	349,700	211.7	215.6	213.6
	1896	200,176	184,961	385,137	231.3	232.7	231.9
	1897	218,283	206,768	425,051	286.9	296.2	291.3
	1898	189,036	170,585	359,621	207.8	202.6	205.3
	1899	279,012	251,343	530,355	238.8	231.1	235.1
	1900	238,197	216,414	454,611	243.1	237.2	240.3
	Decennial average, 1891-1900	212,908	192,944	405,942	230.9	227.8	229.4
	1901	242,730	216,293	659,023	236.3	227.8	232.7
	1902	280,544	252,126	532,670	248.0	239.0	243.6

281. It will be seen that the infantile mortality has risen from 232.7 in 1901, and 229.4, the decennial average for the period 1891—1900, to 243.6 in 1902. Excluding the famine period, the high mortality of late years has coincided with high birth-rates. The infantile death-rate in a European population is usually considered to form a delicate index to the sanitary conditions under which such a community is living, but in a country where children are hurried into the world with very little consideration as to how they are to be maintained, it loses a good deal of such significance. In the year under report the more immediate cause of the high infantile mortality in the worst centres appears to have been an extensive epidemic of measles, while no doubt malaria and plague were also important factors. In 28 districts out of 48 the infantile mortality was higher than the provincial average. Cawnpore shows the highest death-rate (318.3), and is followed by Fatehpur with 312.5 : then in order come Meerut with 307.5, Farrukhabad with 303.0, Naini Tal with 299.2, Sitapur with 296.0, Saharanpur with 292.2, Lucknow with 290.7 and Muzaffarnagar with 290.1.

Causes of mortality.

282. The following table shows the death-rate per mille of the population from each of the chief causes during 1902, as compared with that for 1901 and with the average death-rate for the preceding 10 years :—

Chief causes of mortality.			Death-rate per mille for 1901.	Death-rate for 1902.	Average death rate for preceding 10 years.
Cholera	...	...	1.13	.53	1.49
Small-pox	...	...	.02	.10	.33
Fevers	...	...	23.46	24.51	25.21
Dysentery and diarrhoea	...	...	.57	.58	.84
Injuries	...	...	.52	.47	.57
All other causes	...	...	4.59	5.16	4.12

Cholera.

283. The total number of deaths recorded from cholera during the year was 25,160. The greatest number occurred in May and the lowest number in February. The Banda town and district show the highest death-rates from this disease in the provinces : the rate in the town being 14.80 and in the district 2.32 per mille of the population.

Small-pox.

284. There were 4,976 deaths from small-pox, the greatest number occurring in May and the lowest number in February, as was the case with cholera.

Among districts Sultanpur shows the highest death-rate (31) from this cause; the highest recorded in towns was in Mau (1·30).

285. The number of deaths from fever was 1,169,102, the greatest number occurring in November instead of October as in 1901, and the minimum in July. Of district death-rates the highest was in Meerut (40·35), which is followed by Naini Tal (39·93), Saharanpur (38·51), Muzaffarnagar (37·74), Pilibhit (36·82), Bulandshahr (35·67) and Muttra (34·61). The districts showing the lowest death-rates are Partabgarh, Ballia, Garhwál, Almora and Gorakhpur. Amongst towns the highest death-rate is recorded in Manglaur (61·23). Then follow Brindaban (56·56), Káshipur (51·73), Kándhla (48·60), Allahabad (47·92), Saharanpur (47·59), Cawnpore (46·33) and Meerut (45·69). There is little doubt, however, but that in Manglaur many deaths returned as fever were in reality due to plague, and possibly the same may have been the case in some of the other towns. The towns showing the lowest death-rate from fever are Bansdih, Lahatwar, Ballia, Mehudawal, Basti and Gorakhpur.

Fever.

286. There were 27,915 deaths from dysentery and diarrhoea. Among districts Garhwál as usual heads the list with 8·13. Almora follows with 3·78; then in order come Dehra Dún (2·62), Ballia (2·51) and Benares 2·05. Among towns Háthras shows the highest rate (11·13). Benares comes next with 6·97. Then follow Ballia with 6·35, Jais with 6·15, Káshipur with 4·82, Hardwár Union with 4·69 and Nagina with 4·20.

Dysentery.

There was a total of 22,660 deaths from injuries. Six hundred and forty-eight suicides occurred among males and 1,882 among females. The mortality from wounds and injuries amounted to 14,145, and that caused by snakes and wild beasts to 5,985.

Injuries.

287. The deaths from all other causes numbered 246,105 against 219,041 in 1901, showing an increase of 27,064 deaths in spite of the fact that deaths from plague and respiratory diseases were separately registered during the year under report. It may be conjectured that a certain number of cases of plague were still entered under the head "all other causes." The number of recorded deaths from plague was 40,223—17,298 among males and 22,925 among females. The higher mortality from plague among females than among males may very possibly be due to the fact that native females spend far more time inside their houses and courtyards than men, and, moreover, do not so habitually use shoes. Deaths from this cause were reported from no less than 34 districts, but in 14 the number was very small and the cases were almost all imported. Among districts Ballia records the highest number of deaths (10,619), giving a ratio of 10·75 per mille of population. Next come Cawnpore (7·75), Jaunpur (4·67) and Allahabad (3·55). Out of 107 towns having a population of 10,000 and upwards, 35 returned deaths from this cause, but in the case of 19 of these the numbers were very low. Jaunpur shows the highest death-rate (43·81) from plague. The greatest actual number of deaths (6,336) occurred in Cawnpore, the rate being 36·69. The maximum number of deaths occurred in March and the minimum in July.

All other
causes.

Plague.

52.—EMIGRATION.

(Reports on Inland and Foreign Emigration.)*

288. Inland Emigration from these provinces is legislated for in chapters III and IV, Act VI of 1901; the operation of the Act is limited to the Gorakhpur, Benares, Allahabad, and Fyzabad divisions. Generally no emigration is carried out under chapter III, and the only system of recruiting in existence is that of recruitment under chapter IV by garden sardárs working independently or under the supervision of a local agent, who holds a license in form No. 7 countersigned by a district magistrate and is held responsible for the proper recruitment by the garden sardárs subordinate to him. During the period under report operations under this system were carried out only in the Allahabad and Gházipur districts. The total number of emigrants registered was 356 against 176 recruited in the calendar year 1901. One certificate for a garden sardár for a period of three months was received in April last in Jaunpur, but he did not turn up and the term of the certificate has expired.

Inland
emigration.

* Also Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India, tenth issue, Table XXXV—4.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Depots.

289. There is no temporary depôt in the Gházipur district. The one kept by the local agent at the headquarters is reported to have been inspected frequently by the medical officer and the magistrate in charge of emigration and occasionally by the district superintendent, but no complaint was brought to their notice as regards the comfort of the labourers or the sanitation of the place of accommodation. In Allahabad the depôt is reported to be kept in accordance with the provisions of the law as regards cleanliness and sufficiency of accommodation. During the short stay of the sardár in the district the depôt was not inspected by the registering officer, but it was ascertained by local enquiry that no kind of sickness or mortality occurred in it. The accommodation sheds were, however, inspected and passed by the medical inspector (civil surgeon).

Foreign emigration.

290. The number of emigrants registered for the colonies from the United Provinces was 8,687 as against 11,239 in the year 1901 and 15,026 in 1900. The colony for which the largest number was registered was Natal: the number was 2,505. Next come Demerara (1,945), Trinidad (1,489) and Fiji (1,347).

53.—IMMIGRATION.

291. No statistics are available.

54.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

(Report on the Administration of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, 1902.)*

Attendance at civil dispensaries.

292. During the year there was a gain of 10 new dispensaries, the total number standing at 495 at the end of the year. Of these 64 were state institutions: 289 were under the supervision of district boards: 43 were state aided: 45 belonged to railways, and 54 were private. The total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door was 3,732,328, a number slightly in excess of the number (3,717,285) relieved in 1901. In-door accommodation was available for 2,758 men and 1,520 women, and the daily average attendance was 1,524 men and 648 women. There was also a daily average attendance of 219 children as in-patients. The number of patients on whom surgical operations were performed (including those under treatment from the preceding year) was 178,938 of whom 155,656 were "cured", 17,481 "relieved" and 359 died.

Private and other dispensaries.

293. The total number of patients, in-door and out-door, at private, railway, police and forest dispensaries was 394,736 and 8,499 surgical operations were performed. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were 375,238 patients and 7,523 operations.

Sources of income.

294. Including a balance of Rs. 3,65,954 the total income of civil dispensaries during the year was Rs. 12,26,137. The amount of money privately subscribed was Rs. 19,607 by Europeans and Rs. 1,26,805 by natives. The other chief items of income were Rs. 3,49,176 contributed by Government and Rs. 2,16,849 contributed from municipal and other local funds. The "miscellaneous" receipts amounted to Rs. 63,919. Rupees 47,888 represented interest on investments and Rs. 24,400 were obtained by sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits. The amount expended during the year was Rs. 8,19,364.

Medical staff.

295. During the year the terms of service of hospital assistants were considerably improved. A new senior grade on Rs. 70 was created, consisting of 10 per cent. of the total number employed, the former maximum pay having been Rs. 55. The new grades are—

			Pay.
			Rs.
IV	grade, under 5 years' service	...	25
III	" from 5 to 10 ditto	...	35
II	" " 11 " 15 ditto	...	45
I	" " 16 " 20 ditto	...	55
	Senior grade above 20 ditto	...	70

296. Promotion from the 2nd to the 1st grade and from the 1st grade to the senior grade will be by selection and without examination.

*Also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, viz., Medical Relief (Tables XI V and XV).

297. A considerable number of improvements to existing hospitals were carried out during the year under review. At Lucknow a fine European ward was added to the Balrampur Hospital, well furnished and equipped, consisting of several private rooms which seems to meet a want, as it has been almost constantly full since it was opened. The patients using it pay Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 a day. An excellent operating room has been arranged in the native part of this hospital and is nearly finished. The private wards for natives are also in process of improvement, and other minor improvements are in hand. At Agra the fine new Lady Lyall Hospital is approaching completion, and the present buildings used for females will be converted into an ophthalmic hospital. When all this is complete, the Agra Medical School, with its attached hospitals and hostels for male and female students, will be as complete and fine an institution as there is in any part of the country. At Allahabad a considerable addition was made to the Colvin Hospital, but the original hospital is reported to be of bad design and the compound to be over site crowded. At several district hospitals new operation rooms were constructed, but the designs are said to have been faulty.

Improve-
ments
to buildings.

298. The total number of visits paid by lady doctors and female hospital assistants to women at their homes in the bazaars during the year 1902 is put at 3,833. Out of that number the actual numbers (excluding the number visited at Allahabad from where the report was incomplete) which can be fairly claimed as belonging to the *parda-nashin* class are 1,346 Muhamma-
dans and 1,770 Hindus. The Europeans and Eurasians visited number 259.

Female
patients
treated at
their homes.

55.—SANITATION.

(Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, 1902.)*

299. Many sanitary improvements in various directions were effected in the municipalities and smaller centres of population during the year. The prevalence of plague has drawn increased attention to the necessity for such measures. The sanitary feature of the year, doubtless, is the great advance made towards efficiently draining the site and removing sullage water from the inhabited area in the larger centres of population. At Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Benares, Farrukhabad and Aligarh large and important drainage works are under construction and should prove of great utility in improving the public health of the country. Other important projects in connection with drainage at Saharanpur, Kosi, Hathras, Haldwani, Deoband and Dehra Dun are either under consideration or have been actually sanctioned. At Mussoorie important sanitary improvements, towards the completion of which Government has granted half a lakh of rupees, are about to be commenced, and progress in sanitation generally throughout the provinces has been well maintained.

Sanitary
improvements.

300. There were two accidents to the pump barrels at Allahabad, which resulted in a partial water famine for some time. Elsewhere the pumping plant worked smoothly throughout the year. The consumption of water continues to increase in the large towns. The increase is largest in Benares, where part of it is attributed to wastage owing to bad house fittings. The daily consumption per head of population was:—In Benares 15.05 gallons as against 12.21 in the year 1901-1902; in Cawnpore 11.90 as against 10.9; in Agra 9.56 as against 8.3; and in Lucknow 5.09 as against 4.5. In Allahabad there was a fall from 9.6 to 8.99 for the reason already given. In Meerut there was a small decrease due to the departure of the military force to the Coronation Darbar and to many of the inhabitants having fled the city through plague scare.

Water works.

301. In several districts the maintenance up to date of the village sanitary inspection books was neglected. Orders were issued drawing the attention of Commissioners and district officers to the importance of the subject. The sum spent on improving sources of water supply and on miscellaneous sanitary improvements in 1900 was half as much again as was spent in 1899, while that spent in 1901 was nearly double the amount expended the year before.

Village sani-
tation.

302. The Dikhauti fair at Hardwar, the Dadri fair at Ballia and the Nau-chandi fair at Meerut, together with less notable gatherings, passed off without

Important
fairs.

* Also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, viz., Sanitation (Tables XIII).

epidemic disease occurring at any of them. At the Māgh Mela at Allahabad, however, three cases of plague occurred—one an outsider, and two residents of the city. They were promptly removed across the river and all necessary precautions were taken. The disease did not spread further. The sanitary arrangements at these fairs were supervised by either the Sanitary Commissioner or the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, or in some cases by both. Plague preventive measures received special attention.

The Sanitary Board.

303. Five meetings of the Sanitary Board were held during the year: two at Lucknow, two at Naini Tāl and one at Delhi. At these meetings projects and estimates amounting to Rs. 10,93,921 for improving the sanitary condition of several municipalities were considered. The estimates show an increase of 51 per cent. over those of the previous year and nearly 420 per cent. over the amount considered in the year 1900.

56.—VACCINATION.

(Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, 1902.)*

General results.

304. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year under report was 1,665,253, giving an increase of 85,058 as compared with the number for the preceding year. There was an increase of 73,226 in the number of successful primary vaccinations, of 1·80 in the number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population, and of 13,384 in the number of successful revaccinations. The percentage of successful primary cases in which the results were known has risen from 97·71 in 1901-1902 to 97·90 in 1902-1903. There has thus been an improvement under all heads, and that in spite of the fact that plague was much more widespread during the year under report than in the preceding year. Thirty-seven districts show an increase in the number of successful primary vaccinations, as compared with 31 in the previous year. Out of 12 districts (including the Native State of Tehri-Garhwāl) showing decreases, Cawnpore stands first with a decrease of 6,409 operations. Then in order come Allahabad with 2,226, Unao with 1,877, Fyzabad with 1,794, Mirzapur with 1,704, and Partābgarh with 1,698. The decrease in Cawnpore, Unao and Partābgarh is said to be due to the prevalence of plague. In Allahabad and Fyzabad the decrease is said to be partly due to the prevalence of plague and partly to the unsatisfactory work of some of the vaccinators. In Mirzapur the decrease is said to be due to inefficient supervision by the Assistant Superintendent of vaccination and to the inexperience of some of the vaccinators.

Vaccination in proportion to births.

305. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations in proportion to births was 42·95 for infants under one year, and 22·07 for children over one and under six years of age. The percentage for all age periods was 68·52. The percentage for infants under one year for the 1st circle was 52·08 as compared with 33·81 for the 2nd circle. These figures do not include the statistics of Tehri-Garhwāl. There has always been a strong objection in Oudh (which is included in the 1st circle) to submitting very young children to vaccination, and in this connection it should be noted that the birth-rate both in the year under report and in the preceding year was very high.

Supply of lymph.

306. The supply of lymph from the hills to the plains was good, and lymph was established in almost all districts on due date. Lymph was supplied, as usual, to numerous military and other officers on application. Bovine lymph depôts were maintained at Lucknow, Bahraich and Allahabad. Calves were inoculated in a few other towns also, but the amount of lymph collected was very small. The total number of primary operations performed with pure calf lymph was 21,065, the percentage of success being 98·73. In 4,408 operations performed with lanoline lymph the percentage of success was 96·88. The work of construction of the buildings for the central calf lymph depôt at Patwa Dangar, a place six miles from Naini Tāl, has been commenced.

Vaccination Act.

307. The Vaccination Act is in force in all the municipalities and cantonments in the provinces, but the rules are enforced with a varying degree of energy in different places.

* Also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, viz., Vaccination (Tables XV1).

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

57.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

(See page 58 of the report for the year 1901-1902.)

58.—EDUCATION.

(Report by the Director of Public Instruction, 1902-1903.)*

308. In accordance with the policy adopted by the Government of India, the English middle and the lower primary examinations have been abolished, so that the only public examination a boy has now to go through is the lower primary and even that is an inspection rather than a public examination: it is described as a standard examination in each school, differing for every school. In place of the English middle a special departmental examination has been instituted open only to candidates for high school scholarships, the number and value of which have been increased, Government now offering 50 at Rs. 5 per mensem each instead of 40 at Rs. 4. The school course culminates in the vernacular final or in the school final or university entrance examination. In order to provide more qualified teachers for English secondary schools, measures have been adopted to extend the usefulness of the Training College at Allahabad; arrangements have also been made to test the knowledge of English possessed by candidates for employment. Commercial education has been encouraged by the institution of grants-in-aid. Primary education has come in for a large share of attention; the pay of head teachers of village schools has been everywhere raised to a minimum of Rs. 8 per mensem and the pay of assistant teachers has been brought as near to the same limit as funds permitted; about 20 new schools have been opened in each district under the local boards; half a lakh of rupees has been distributed to the boards for the development of aided primary education; the district inspecting staff has been strengthened by the creation of 22 new sub-deputy inspectorships, and the pay of these officers has been raised from Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 to Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. A grant of more than two lakhs was made to the districts for the construction and improvement of primary school buildings. There has also been some increase in normal school accommodation. For the promotion of female education model schools have been provided in most districts: a Government normal school for women has been opened at Lucknow. Three additional inspectresses of female schools have been appointed. These reforms have been rendered possible by the special annual grant of five lakhs of rupees assigned to the provinces by the Government of India for education. Other changes have been the abolition of the study of English in class III of the primary section in all state schools and the drawing up of a new set of grant-in-aid rules for vernacular primary schools.

Changes
during the
year.

309. The total number of educational institutions open during the year under report was 15,013 as against 14,360 in the year 1901-1902; the number of scholars on the rolls on the last day of each year was 493,131 and 452,773 respectively. There has thus been an increase of 653 schools and 40,358 scholars, the latter being at the rate of 8 per cent. The number of public institutions has increased by 1,224, while there are 571 fewer private schools, many of which have been transferred from the one list to the other. Vernacular secondary education contributed something to the progress of the year, but the main advance is to be found in primary schools, of which there is an increase of 1,145 for boys and 73 for girls, the corresponding increase in enrolment being 46,749 and 1,712 respectively. The falling off in the enrolment in private schools is 8,579. These facts are due to the utilization of the special additional grant of 5 lakhs for education. Good private schools were promoted, and rose to the rank of board schools or of aided schools. The increase in the number of scholars attending girls' schools affords proof of an awakening to the value of female education. The

General
summary.

* Also Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue, viz., Education (Table X).

INSTRUCTION.

Direction.

Collegiate education.
The Allahabad University.

percentage of children reckoned to be of school age, who are actually under instruction is still very low, but as the result of the year's work it has sprung from 6.33 to 6.89. This percentage is now 12.76 for boys and .63 for girls.

310. The post of Assistant Director of Public Instruction was created during the year: the appointment is to be held for three years by the officer selected to fill it.

311. The year was one of unusual activity in University affairs. The recommendations of the Simla Educational Conference and the report of the Universities' Commission resulted in important proposals, some of which have been adopted, while others are still under consideration.

The following are the principal matters which came before the Senate:—

- (1) The regulations in arts have been amended so as to put some further restriction on the condition for appearing as a private candidate at the matriculation examination, in fact to prevent school boys from appearing as private candidates.
- (2) The desirability of instituting clerical commercial courses was discussed at length, but final consideration of the subject was postponed.
- (3) A proposal to make history alternative with the literary portion of the English course for the B.A. degree was, after discussion, rejected.
- (4) The faculty of engineering was reconstituted.

312. Several important measures arising out of the conference and the commission were considered by the Syndicate. The following are the more important:—

- (1) To test the English-speaking qualifications of teachers, the oral test at the school final examination will in future be more thorough, and it will invariably be conducted by an Englishman. It should be mentioned in this connexion that an even more stringent test is prescribed at the examination of teachers for certificates.
- (2) The Cambridge senior local will be recognised in the same manner as the school final examination.
- (3) The question of licensing hostels at Government and aided colleges was considered, and a committee of the Syndicate appointed to draft rules.
- (4) The Syndicate has prepared for the consideration of the Senate a set of regulations for a teaching certificate examination. If they are accepted by the Senate the question of affiliating Training Colleges to the University will be taken up by the Syndicate.
- (5) More stringent rules for the recognition of schools and the affiliation of colleges have been drafted by the Syndicate.
- (6) The recommendations of the Universities' Commission, as set forth in the Government of India's letter of the 24th October 1902, were considered and generally approved. The Syndicate was strongly in favour of the creation of an efficient Law College at Allahabad, and was in favour of the establishment at the same place of a Central College for postgraduate studies.

313. The faculty of law has drafted for the approval of the Senate a new set of regulations for the LL.B. Examinations with the object of providing a more thorough training in law for vakils and pleaders in these provinces.

University examinations.

314. Twenty students passed the D. Sc. or the M.A. examination. The number of passes at the B.A. examination was 155 (of whom five were women) and at the B. Sc. 8. This latter number, small as it is, is the highest on record. Five Government M.A. scholarships were awarded at the B.A. examination and two D. Sc. scholarships at the B. Sc. examination. Two hundred and sixty-four candidates passed the intermediate examination;

of whom 17 were women. Points deserving notice are the high percentage of failures at the intermediate examination, and a further considerable reduction in the number of entrance candidates. Fifty-nine per cent. of the candidates who appeared in the former examination failed; English was in nearly all instances the cause of failure. The result seems to point to a variation in the standard required for a pass. It cannot be considered as satisfactory that the number of young men entitled to proceed to study for their B.A. degree should one year be as high as 359 and the next as low as 264. The figures for the entrance examination give serious cause for anxiety. It was hoped that the lowest point had been reached last year, and that the measures taken to deter candidates from appearing in the matriculation examinations of other universities would result in an increase in the number of entrance candidates at the Allahabad University. But so far from this being the case there has been a further decline of 148 candidates. To make matters worse a neighbouring University, which has hitherto admitted school boys from the United Provinces to its entrance examination as private candidates, has, by a recent change in its regulations, relieved them of the necessity of assuming even this easy disguise; thus boys will be still more tempted to disobey the orders of the Local Government, under which, and largely at whose expense, they are receiving their education. It may be added that the impression prevails that it is easier to pass the entrance examination of the University in question, and from the fact that school students not considered fit for promotion to the class in preparation for the entrance examination of the Allahabad University have nevertheless passed the examination of that University as private candidates, there would appear to be some ground for the belief.

315. The state of the University's finances is anything but satisfactory. Expenditure is increasing owing to the number of examinations held by the University being more numerous and to the necessity for adding more subjects of examination, so as to give to candidates a greater latitude of choice. Receipts, on the other hand, are diminishing from year to year and the closing balance rapidly shrinking. The University is now as last faced with the certainty of a heavy deficit on the year's working. No possible economy will prevent its being considerable, and there are no sources of income which can be sufficiently expanded to meet it. The cause of this financial crisis is the yearly decrease in the amount received in admission fees for examinations.

Financial
condition.

316. There are two first grade Government colleges, the Muir College at Allahabad and Queen's College, Benares; and one so-called second grade college, consisting of University intermediate classes, attached to the High School at Fyzabad. The aided colleges now number eight, a grant-in-aid having been sanctioned during the year to the Isabella Thoburn College for women at Lucknow. Of unaided colleges there are 14. The average attendance shows a decrease from 1,490 to 1,381. The cost to provincial revenues of state colleges has been reduced by Rs. 9,000 and the total expenditure from all sources by nearly Rs. 21,000, due mainly to a reduced expenditure on apparatus for the Muir College laboratories. The fee income has altogether declined by Rs. 4,324, owing to a lowering of the rates in unaided institutions. The rates charged in state colleges are Rs. 8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 per mensem for the Intermediate, Bachelors' and M. A. or D. Sc. courses respectively. Aided colleges are required to levy fees at not less than 75 per cent. of these rates. The average fee at present taken from students in unaided colleges is Rs. 40 per annum; in some cases the fee approaches that prescribed for aided colleges; in others it amounts to perhaps Rs. 20 per annum. In state colleges the average cost of educating a student is Rs. 429, towards which he contributes Rs. 88; in aided colleges the average cost is Rs. 229, and the fee Rs. 67; in unaided colleges the cost per student is Rs. 202.

Colleges.

317. The number, 503, of secondary schools for boys is eight more than in the previous year. It is worth noticing that this is due to the opening of nine vernacular secondary schools under the management of district or

Secondary
education.

INSTRUCTION.

Secondary English schools.

municipal boards, giving more than double the increase, under this head, of the whole of the last quinquennial period. The number of boys in secondary schools has risen nearly 3 per cent., and now stands at 22,759; this is also traceable to vernacular schools.

318. Of English schools for Indian boys there are seven more high schools, owing to the conversion of middle schools to this standard; this has been going on chiefly in unaided institutions. The reason of it is that the people do not much appreciate an education up to the middle stage which does not culminate in a public examination with its coveted certificate. More boys are therefore sent on to the higher stage; the numbers in high schools have accordingly increased by nearly 600, the middle schools showing a similar decline. The process has gone even further than the figures indicate, for several other middle schools have already opened high sections, which are not yet officially recognised and therefore not included in the returns. The total number of boys on the rolls during the year under report was 13,320. There has been no considerable change in the total expenditure: the increase in schools managed by Government, and in aided and native state schools, being balanced by a decrease in district or municipal board schools and unaided schools. Local funds have devoted some Rs. 13,000 more to these schools, and private sources have been spared nearly this expenditure. The cost of English education in schools under Government management is about Rs. 53-6-0 for each boy, the average fee is under Rs. 22; in aided schools the average fee is Rs. 16-12-0.

Examinations.

319. Owing to the abolition of the English middle examination, there remain now only the school final and the entrance examinations, at which the work of secondary departments of Anglo-vernacular schools is tested. The number of school candidates for the school final examination rose from 346 to 370, and 62 per cent. passed against 53 last year. Government schools passed 77 per cent., while the aided and unaided schools passed 58 and 40 per cent., respectively. None of the Government schools passed less than 50 per cent. At the entrance examination the number of candidates who appeared from the schools in these provinces was 876 as against 925 last year. The percentage of passes was 57 as against 58 last year. English as usual accounted for the largest number of failures. Government schools passed 61 per cent., or nearly three-fifths of their candidates: aided and unaided schools rather more than half. The number of girls who appeared was 16, of whom 14 passed, five being placed in the first division.

Vernacular schools.

320. The number of secondary vernacular schools for boys open during the year under report was 310: the number of boys attending them was 9,439. The increase of nine in the number of schools and of 636 scholars shows a right tendency, which in Agra and some other districts is very pronounced. The expenditure of local funds on these schools is stationary, that of municipal funds, which is only one-twentieth part of the first named, is progressive. The fee income has increased in proportion to the larger enrolment. The total expenditure is Rs. 1,05,526; the average, Rs. 12 for each scholar; the average fee is slightly over four annas a month in district and municipal schools.

Examinations.

321. The number of candidates for the vernacular middle examination rose from 3,591 to 4,056, but the number of passes fell from 2,529 to 2,148, or from the United Provinces from 2,448 to 2,090. Five girls appeared from the newly established Lucknow Girls' Normal School, of whom three were successful. Forty scholarships were given on the results of this examination to enable the most promising pupils to go on to an English school.

Primary education.

322. The number of primary schools for boys and girls open during the year under report was 8,868 as against 7,650 in the preceding year. The enrolments were 387,646 and 339,185 respectively. The large increase is distinctly traceable to the considerable increase in expenditure on this class of schools of the special allotment of five lakhs. Rupees 3,28,916 were made over to the district boards for expenditure on vernacular schools, and as already noted the greater portion of that sum was devoted to primary education. The enrolment in the upper primary stage was practically

stationary: in the lower primary the number of boys has increased by 17 per cent. There were 874 more schools for boys than in the preceding year: aided schools have increased about one-third as fast as board schools; unaided schools have decreased slightly in number. The percentage of the population of school going age attending primary classes is now 10. The percentage calculated on those of an age to attend primary schools must obviously be much higher. Of boys attending public primary and secondary schools 94 per cent. are in primary classes. The most noteworthy figures under the head expenditure on primary schools are those for boys' schools managed by district boards. An increase of nearly a lakh of rupees from local funds has been made and fees have brought in Rs. 12,000 more than in the preceding year. The expenditure on primary education for the year amounts to 61.2 per cent. of the direct expenditure on primary and secondary public schools. These figures afford clear indication that the backward state of these provinces is not so much due to indifference on the part of the people to education as to an absence of facilities for obtaining it.

323. The practice of holding annual centre examinations for which the pupils of three or four schools were gathered together was discontinued during the year under report.

Abolition of
centre
examination.

324. The number on the rolls of the Allahabad Training College (English) at the close of the year was 28, or four more than in the previous year. Complaint is made that the pupils are not men possessed of even a moderate degree of scholarship in the subjects they are meant to teach. The number of Government normal schools for the training of secondary and primary school teachers was the same as in the previous year. Two hundred and four candidates went up for the examination, of whom 178 passed. Instruction in practical agriculture was arranged for at the Moradabad normal schools and 18 candidates presented themselves for examination in the subject. A normal school for training female teachers for vernacular schools was opened at Lucknow in August 1902. At the start 14 pupil teachers were obtained, and on the 31st March the number had risen to 23. The Sagra female normal school at Benares continues to do good work, but difficulty was experienced in getting a sufficient number of girls to complete the course.

Training
colleges and
schools.

325. The abolition of the literary class at the Lucknow Industrial school, which had caused the number of students to drop from 155 to 59 in the year 1901-1902, caused a further drop to 18 during the year under report. Other important changes that had been made in the character of the school during the year 1901-1902 were (1) the opening of a bazaar workshop in imitation of the Casanova school at Naples; (2) the starting of a night school; and (3) the forming of special classes for training boys for admission at the Thomason College, Roorkee. All these experiments met with failure and the committee of management recommended their discontinuance. The committee's proposals were accepted by the Government. A scheme providing for technical education, supplemented by a general education practical and other than literary in its character, has since been introduced. The number on the roll of the Agra Medical School during the year ending on the 15th of May 1903 was 244 as against 242 in 1901-1902. These numbers included 57 female pupils. The results of the final examination were satisfactory. Rupees 70,000 were allotted during the year for the construction of a student's hostel. The number of students on the rolls of the Agricultural school at Cawnpore on the 31st of March 1903 was 55, as against 52 in the previous year: all but six were studying agriculture merely to qualify for kanungoships.

Technical
education.

326. The number of institutions for the education of girls has risen from 612 to 658: the number of scholars from 20,821 to 21,887. The number of girls under instruction in boys' school is returned at 3,330. Lower primary schools show an expansion of 10 per cent. in enrolment. There is one college for women, viz. the Isabella Thoburn College, at Lucknow. It was placed on the grant-in-aid list during the year. College classes are also maintained at some of the European schools. There are twenty secondary Anglo-vernacular schools, being two more than in the year 1902. At the English middle examination for girls there were 67 candidates, of whom 39 passed. The

Female
education.

number of primary schools for native girls has risen from 358 to 429. The number of scholars is 14,807, being an increase of 1,646. The want of qualified teachers seriously hampers the development of female education.

European schools.

327. During the year 1902-1903 two European schools were added to the list of aided schools, viz. the Convent Day school at Dehra Dún and the Railway school at Gháziabad. There are now in all 48 aided European schools and eleven unaided recognised schools. A grant of Rs. 600 was sanctioned for a night school for Europeans and Eurasians in Lucknow. The total number of scholars is 4,356, as against 4,202 in the previous year. A special point of the year's working was the endeavour made to get teachers to qualify for proficiency certificates, and as a result there are now 109 teachers in 25 schools who are definitely "under special observation" with a view to their being granted certificates.

Reformatory school.

328. The reformatory school was removed from Bareilly to Chunár in August 1902, the buildings of the old fort having been adapted for its reception at a cost of Rs. 81,405. The building can accommodate 353 boys. In the year under report the opening number of boys was 256: 54 were admitted during the year, 83 were discharged or transferred, and three died. The general health of the boys is reported to have been good, though there were 188 cases of malarial fever. There were three escapes during the year; but the boys were soon recaptured. The working of the farm and factories resulted in a profit of Rs. 973, against Rs. 933 in 1901. The trades of pottery and stone-cutting have been added to the list of those taught at the school. Of the 185 boys who have been discharged from the school during the last three years, information regarding only 141 could be obtained, of whom the conduct of 118 is reported to be good. The expenditure on each boy during the year was Rs. 88 as compared with Rs. 65 in 1901: the increase was mainly due to the removal of the school to Chunár and to a general increase in the pay of the staff.

Physical training.

329. The tournaments for schools in the various circles were well attended; but it has been found necessary to make a rule excluding boys over 20 years of age from taking part in them, cases having occurred of boys who had left school for years being permitted to keep their names on the books so that they might be eligible as competitors in the various games: in fact, some were said to be paid for this purpose. It is generally noticed that while boys are eager to take part in a tournament, they lose heart on the first indication that they are overmatched and give up the struggle. In many schools physical training is not compulsory, the honour and glory of the school being considered safe in the charge of a few picked boys. In accordance with the recommendations of the Government of India, "desi kasrat," the system of gymnastics used in vernacular schools in the Central Provinces, has been prescribed as the basis of physical training in the primary classes of schools in these provinces.

Moral training.

330. Moral education in Government schools is, as a matter of fact, more a concern of Government than of the people. The main object of education recognised by the latter is the appointment to which it may lead. The Government attaches importance to the moral influence which the teacher can exercise and the life of students at the Training College is well regulated with a view to make them fit men for the charge of young boys. The influence of hostels and boarding-houses may be powerful for good; everything depends upon the conditions under which students live in them—the surroundings, state, and equipment of the quarters, the appropriateness and efficiency of the control, and the character of the person entrusted with the management. Much attention has been given to this really important matter during the year, and the syndicate of the University has recently passed regulations for the recognition of hostels of affiliated colleges, in which it is required that the superintendent should be a person of education and good social position, qualified to take an interest in the academic and other intellectual pursuits of the students, and also in their recreations, and so to be an influence in their lives. It is something to insist on this, because it has been too much the custom to appoint to the charge of a boarding-house a person on some trifling monthly allowance, who may manage the menial servants, but has no

sort of authority over the inmates, and does not attempt to exercise any good or moral influence on them. There are excellent college hostels at Aligarh, Christ Church, Cawnpore, and the Oxford and Cambridge hostel at Allahabad; but generally a change in attitude is still to be wished for in this respect, particularly in schools.

331. The most important piece of work got through during the year in connection with text books was the settlement of the vexed question regarding the language to be used in Hindi books for primary schools. It has been decided that the language should be the vernacular of the provinces, and that words of Persian origin in common use should not be expunged and less familiar Sanskrit words substituted. A revision of the text-books now in use in accordance with this decision has been ordered.

Text books.

59.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.*

332. The total number of publications of all kinds catalogued during the year was 1,461, of which 1,446 were original works (412 being new editions), and 15 republications. In character 329 were educational and 1,132 non-educational. The subject dealt with in the largest number of works was religion, on which 384 books were published. The number of works classed as miscellaneous was 256; language accounted for 213 publications, poetry for 198, and fiction for 111.

Number of
works.

333. Some really scholarly work in Sanskrit was produced during the year, and valuable works not hitherto published have been brought to light by the efforts of individuals and societies. Muhammadan scholars have also done some useful work, chiefly in translation. In poetry the output is poor in quality, Hindi verse being particularly wretched. The influence of Bengali literature upon Hindi literature and language is most marked, and it cannot be said that it is altogether an influence for good. In Urdu fiction the one thing noticeable is the tendency of writers to introduce freely in imitation of English novels the practice of courtship—a practice so opposed to the customs of the country. The books treating of religion, morality, sectarian differences, miracles, sufism, and cognate subjects are, as usual, abundant; not a few are disfigured by passages in which violent and illiberal language is used about the religious views of others. There are some works of merit both in Urdu and Hindi; but there is much also that is not edifying, and one searches in vain for any works of real practical utility.

Summary.

334. There are among the Sanskrit publications of the year some valuable works hitherto unpublished, and a few important translations. The latter are to be found in the *Pandit*, the monthly publication of the Benares Sanskrit College. The *Pandit*, as well as the two other Sanskrit series published at Benares, continue the publication, in very correct editions, of old important texts. Much the most important publication of the year is that of the *Brahmasphutasiddhanta*, the great astronomical work of Brahmagupta, a famous astronomer who wrote in the seventh century. This treatise is one of the main sources of our knowledge of ancient Hindu astronomy, and was largely utilized by Colebrooke in the classical researches to which European scholars are indebted for their first knowledge of that subject. The text of Brahmagupta remained, however, unpublished for another century, chiefly owing to the incompleteness and incorrectness of the few existing manuscripts and to the intrinsic difficulties of the subject. Pandit Sudhakar Divedi of the Sanskrit College has now at last overcome the difficulties referred to, and brought out the complete text, with an explanatory commentary and an introduction. This edition is one of the best pieces of scholarly work which has ever been done in India. The Sanskrit texts published outside the three series comprise some well known *Kavyas* and works on *Dharma*. No original treatises of any importance in Sanskrit appeared.

Sanskrit
publications.

335. There were few Hindi works published during the year which deserve notice. *Nyaya Siddhanta Mukhtavali Pratyaksha khanda* is a Hindi translation of a popular treatise on the *Nyaya Vaisheshika* system of philosophy. It is not a mere verbal rendering of the text, but a genuine translation, and the author in his notes lucidly expounds the various technical points

Hindi.

* See Table XII of the volume of Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India, seventh issue.

INSTRUC-
TION:

which a student of *Nyāya* has to encounter at the outset. It is, in short, a really scholarly piece of work. *Chín men terah mās*, or *Thirteen months in China*, by Thakur Gajadhar Singh, is the outcome of what the author saw and learnt in China, where he went with his regiment, the 7th Rājputs. The writer belongs to the progressive school of present-day Indian thought as represented by the *Arya Samāj*, and he inveighs against his comrades for their adherence to caste rules in matters of eating and drinking. Besides giving graphic accounts of the performance of the allied powers and of his own regiment, the writer at considerable length sings the praises of the Japanese, whose valour and military efficiency, he says, strongly impressed the Indian soldiers. He draws an unflattering comparison between the conduct of the Japanese and the soldiers of the great powers, and passes severe strictures upon the looting and shocking barbarities attributed to the latter. A work of considerable merit is the *Prithwiraj Chauhan*, an account of the life and character of the last of the Hindu Kings of Delhi. The book bears evidence of research, and being, in addition, well written, is a valuable addition to Hindi literature. There were no original dramatic or poetical works of importance. In fiction, Reynolds still finds favour with the translators. His *Rye House Plot* has been added to the list of his works translated into the vernacular. A praiseworthy attempt has been made to translate Ryder Haggard's *Sue* into Hindi.

Urdu.

336. The Urdu publications deserving mention are the following. *Abdul Málík* is a work of some historical value. It gives an account of the reign of Abdul Málík, the greatest of the Arab dynasty known as *Bani-Um-ayya*. *Al-Gizzali* may be looked on as a real acquisition to Urdu literature. It contains the biography of Imam Gazzali, the famous Muhammadan philosopher and theologian, as well as a critical account of his works. It is the first of a series to be issued under the auspices of the Nizam's Government. Works of fiction are comparatively numerous. The prevailing note is the growing influence of the English novel upon Urdu fiction. In place of the old-fashioned fairy tales in the manner of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, Urdu writers of fiction are following English models and depicting a state of society which has no existence in fact. The popularity of these works and of translations of English novels indicates a change of sentiment which cannot fail ultimately to affect Indian society, and it is therefore a tendency which deserves to be closely watched. *Karishma-i-Ishq* borrows its materials from Shakespeare's comedy of the *Twelfth Night*. *Shahid-i-Jafer* is an idiomatic and successful translation of Sir Walter Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*. *Aiyar-i-Shahzada*, which is a translation of an English work dealing with the ingenuity of thieves and burglars, is said to have already achieved great popularity. An interesting and instructive work of fiction is *Umrao Jan*, the autobiography of a dancing-girl, who was also a poetess and a woman of culture: whether it is pure fiction or founded on fact is not stated; but it is distinctly realistic, and the description of the life led by men of fashion in Lucknow is convincing. It is written in the purest Urdu. *Zan Murid* is a translation of Mrs. Caudle's *Curtain Lectures*. Under the head of History comes *Sanah-i-Karbala*, a religious history containing the tragic account of the death of the martyr Husain, son of Ali. A detailed and pathetic description of the massacre of Husain and his companions is given. The style is good and suited to the subject: *Iksir-i-Taon*, or the *Elixir of Plague*, is a medical book in which the authorities to combat the superstitious and absurd ideas regarding plague which are so rife among the people, and to explain to them the ways in which the danger of infection may be minimized. It is a most useful publication, written in simple and easy language. *Sair-i-Arab*, or a *Voyage to Arabia*, is intended mainly to serve as a guide-book for the use of pilgrims to Mecca.

Works on
religion.

337. The majority of the very numerous publications on religious subjects are, as usual, of a controversial nature. The *Arya Samāj* is again to the fore in its attacks on Bráhmans, and there are, as usual, acrimonious rejoinders by members of that caste. Christianity comes in for a vigorous attack on account of some indiscreet remarks made by a native pastor in a series of lectures

delivered at Meerut; and a Muhammadan has found it necessary to reply with some heat to a criticism of the *Korán* by a member of the Arya Samáj, in which unfavourable comparisons are drawn between it and the *Vedas*. Two books, which are free from religious polemics, deserve mention. One is an excellent Urdu commentary on the *Korán*. The author has consulted most of the well-known commentators in its preparation. The other is a translation, into Hindi as well as into Urdu, of the catechism on Hinduism brought out by the board of trustees of the Central Hindu College at Benares. This catechism is meant to teach children the principles of the Hindu religion, and treats of man, his duties, the law of Karma, the more important Hindu rites. It concludes with instructions regarding deportment to be observed in the presence of superiors, equals, and inferiors. It is doubtful, however, whether the style and the matter will be intelligible to children. Characteristic of western influence upon the catechism is the substitution of the modern notion of cleanliness for ceremonial purity.

338. A biographical work, the *Life of Gautama Buddha*, is apparently the work of a Hindu. The author sketches the life of Buddha, whom he regards as the greatest benefactor of the world, and whose efforts for good, he holds, Bráhmaism could not utterly destroy. Under the head of religion, the publication of the *Jain Itihas Society Series* is the most interesting inasmuch as it is the most novel. Hitherto the Jains have shown a secretiveness that has withheld their scriptures from European scholars a century longer than the *Rigveda*. But if the society in any measure realizes the programme set forth on pages 85—87, it will greatly add to our knowledge of the history of Indian thought, and also to our knowledge of the history of the Indian dialects. Of the tendency, on the part of educated Indians, to turn away from the current orthodox Bráhmaism we get evidence, from a different quarter, in Mrs. Annie Besant's *Avatars*. The solution of the religious problem here put forward with unusual fervour and eloquence, and accepted by an increasing number of the educated, is no adoption of Christianity in any of its forms; but, so far as the uninitiated may judge, Bráhmaism allegorized, with Krishna as the central figure.

English.

339. The Arabic publications are mainly educational. The chief Persian publications include a biographical dictionary, which is likely to prove useful as a book of reference, containing the lives of 1,200 saints of Islám; a *Materia Medica* in four volumes, which includes a description of English medicines; and a voluminous work on the Muhammadan law of the Shia sect.

Arabic and
Persian.

340. The number of newspapers on the register at the end of 1902 was 105, of which 49 were monthly publications and 43 weekly: 17 were published either twice or thrice a month and four twice or thrice a week. The number of daily papers was three, viz. the *Hindosthan*, the *Oudh Akhbár* and the *Sulah Kul*. The above included 10 English, 69 Urdu, and 30 Hindi papers. The last named of the daily papers was newly started during the year. Among the twelve papers removed from the register during the year was an English paper, *The Indian Daily Mail*. Among the 24 new papers published during the year the *Citizen* was the only one in English: 12 of the remainder were in Urdu, eight in Hindi, one in Arabic-Urdu, one in Hindi-Urdu, and one in Gujarati. The *Arya Patra*, an Arya Samáj monthly paper published at Bareilly, professes to have the largest circulation amongst the vernacular papers of the provinces. The circulation of the *Sanatan Dharma Patika*, which is published at Moradabad in support of the orthodox Hindu religion, has fallen from 1,500 to 1,200. The chief centres of journalism continue to be Lucknow, Meerut, Moradabad, and Agra.

The
vernacular
press.

341. His Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation, the Coronation Darbár at Delhi, and matters connected therewith, were the subjects which attracted the greatest amount of attention in the Vernacular Press during the year. The attitude of the British Colonies towards natives of this country was much commented on, as was the desire of Russia to enter into direct commercial relations with Afghánistán, a subject which excited the apprehensions of journalists. Increased attention continued to be paid to the action in progress for the completion of the Hedjaz Railway. The question of police reform was

Subjects dealt
with.

INSTRUC-
TION.

widely discussed and numerous suggestions were made, one which received almost unanimous support being that the post of District Superintendent should be thrown open to natives. In financial matters the comments and suggestions made were not of a practicable nature. Complaints of India's poverty were numerous and involved considerable discussion. The plague policy of the Government continued to be fully commented on, the majority of newspapers favouring lenient precautionary measures, while all approved of segregation and disinfection. Attention was paid to the administration of justice, the prevailing idea being that the punishments awarded to Europeans were inadequate. The case of the 9th Lancers perhaps drew forth more general comment than any other case of this sort seems to have done during the year. The Lyall (Assam) case and the Engeroff (Madras) case were also dealt with. No Act of the Legislative Council seems to have excited any general interest or discussion in the Press, except perhaps that relating to the change in the designation of the provinces. The recommendations of the Universities Commission were the subject of much criticism, the raising of College fees, the abolition of the second grade colleges, &c., all meeting with strong opposition. The Hindi-Urdu controversy continued during the year, but was not characterized by the same bitterness as formerly. Railways continued to retain a very prominent place in the newspapers. Complaints were as numerous as ever regarding overcrowding, the want of latrines in 3rd class carriages, the utilization of coal wagons and open trucks for passenger accommodation on the occasions of fairs, unsatisfactory arrangements for the supply of drinking-water and refreshments at stations, the ill-treatment of native passengers, including females, by the Eurasian railway employés and the bad timing of trains at junctions. The Boer war and the Egyptian question were dealt with; but did not command appreciable attention.

60.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

(See page 66 of the Report for the year 1901-1902.)

61.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

(Report on the Lucknow Museum, 1902-1903.)

Lucknow
Museum.

342. In consequence of the extensive repairs under execution only parts of the Museum were accessible to the public from April to July 1902, while from August to October the building was closed altogether. There was consequently a decline of 50,000 in the number of visitors as compared with the preceding year: the actual number was 105,083, of whom 384 were *parda nashin* ladies. Many important additions were made to the numismatic section on the recommendation of the Coin Committee. The sales at the art ware depôt were the largest on record, a large number of Europeans having visited Lucknow at the close of the Delhi Darbâr.

CHAPTER VIII.

62.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

(Report on the operations of the Archaeological Department, 1902-1903.)

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

343. During the cold season of the year 1902-1903 the staff of the Archaeological department was engaged in surveying Anguri Bagh, Salimgarh, and the cloisters of the Diwān-i-Am, all in the Agra Fort. In all five line and seven coloured drawings of these buildings were prepared and 25 photographs were taken of the temples of Radha Ballabh, Jugal Kishor, Govind Deo, and Madan Mohan, all at Brindaban near Mathura. At the request of the Local Government, the following plans and photographs were prepared for the Director General of Archaeology in India :—

Field work.

- (a) Plan of the temple of Jugal Kishor, with nine photographs of the east and west façades in their present state and of the pierced tracery of the fanlight in the *antarala* arch.
- (b) Ground plan, with ten photographs of all the principal features of the temple of Radha Ballabh.
- (c) Four photographs of Govind Deo's temple.
- (d) One photograph of the temple of Jugal Kishor near Kālidāh.
- (e) One photograph of Madan Mohan temple.

344. The excavations at Kasia in the Gorakhpur district were to have been carried out in 1901, but were postponed pending the arrival of a successor to the late Archæological Surveyor, Mr. E. W. Smith. It has now been decided that they shall be carried out under the supervision of Dr. Vogel.

345. The drawings of the Shish Mahal in the Agra Fort were proceeded with during the hot weather of 1902. Fifty-four drawings and a manuscript report of the late Mr. Smith on Akbar's tomb at Sikandra near Agra were submitted to the Local Government. The drawings are of a most intricate nature, and many of them are coloured reproductions of the paintings and marble mosaics upon the walls of the tomb and large gateways. At the request of the Director, Indian Art Exhibition, Delhi, six paper moulds of the dado panels on the walls of the Turkish Sultana's palace at Fathpur-Sikri were prepared, and from them plaster casts were made for exhibition in the show-room of the Indian art manufactures. The remaining two articles, illustrated by plates on the Moghal Colour Decoration of Agra, contributed by Mr. Smith to the *Journal of Indian Art and Industry* during the year 1901-1902 appeared in volume IX, Nos. 79 and 80 of that journal, and some of the impressions of the copper-plates deposited in the Provincial Museum, were published in the *Epigraphia Indica*, volume VII, parts III and V.

Office work.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

346. An expenditure of Rs. 1,58,541 was incurred by the officers of the Public Works Department on restoration and conservation in these provinces during the year. Out of this sum Rs. 1,27,330 were spent exclusively on works and repairs in the Agra division : in the second circle Rs. 26,348 was expended, the greater portion of which has been spent in renovating the Jama Masjid at Lucknow, and constructing a marble stone hall in Saiyid Salār Masaud's shrine at Bahraich. In the third circle an expenditure of Rs. 4,863 was incurred on certain petty works.

Expenditure.

347. During the year the work of restoration of the Moghal buildings at Agra, which has been in progress for some years past, was continued. The works commenced in the previous year were finished, and a number of new projects taken up and brought to completion.

Moghal buildings at Agra.

The total expenditure during the year on works of restoration in the Agra district was nearly Rs. 1,12,000, distributed as follows:—

	Rs
Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra	28,299
The Fort, Agra	38,614
The Tāj	20,226
Itimad-ud-daulah's Tomb	18,459
The Chini-ka-Rauza	236
Buildings at Fathpur-Sikri	4,499
Other buildings	1,464

Sikandra.

348. At Sikandra operations were concentrated mainly on gateways. The old marble and sandstone inlay work of the main gateway has been repaired and where necessary renewed. The east false gate has been thoroughly repaired on the inner face, while the outer face, together with the pierced stone screens on either side of the gateway, has been entirely restored. Work on the north false gate has been confined to the structural repairs required for the conservation of what remains of that edifice.

The Fort.

349. In the Fort the most important project was the complete restoration of the river frontage of the Jahāngīrī Mahal. The estimate for this work amounted to Rs. 32,788, and it was completed at a cost of Rs. 25,274, of which Rs. 10,228 was expended during the year. The kiosk standing on the southern bastion flanking this frontage was dismantled and rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 7,042. The modern additions to the cloisters round the Diwān-i-Ām have been removed and the cloisters restored to their original condition. A sum of Rs. 6,833 was expended on the restoration of pavements, &c., in the quadrangles of the Diwān-i-Ām, the Machhi Bhāwan, and the Angūrī Bāgh and on providing a water supply. In the Moti Masjid special repairs were executed to the white marble and to the inlaid work, and the marble floor of the quadrangle, which had settled considerably, was relaid.

The Tāj.

350. At the Tāj the special repairs to the mosque, commenced last year, were completed. The causeway running east and west through the gardens was restored to its original condition, and considerable improvements were made in the water supply of the gardens. The red sandstone flooring of one of the Saheli burjs was completely restored, the colonnades of the cloisters of the quadrangle were thoroughly repaired, and other improvements effected. The approaches to the Tāj have now been thoroughly restored, and the entry through the handsome colonnades after a cool drive through the green park is in strong contrast to the bare and dusty road and the untidy *bāzaār* through which the quadrangle was formerly approached.

Itimad-ud-daulah.

351. At Itimad-ud-daulah's tomb the white marble balustrade, commenced last year, has been completed, and a considerable sum was expended on repairing and restoring the inlaid work.

Fathpur-Sikri.

352. At Fathpur-Sikri the only projects of importance were the paving of the floors of the Khas Mahal and Jodh Bai's palace.

Lucknow.

353. The important works in Lucknow on which expenditure was incurred during the year were the restoration and renovation of the Jama Masjid and the special repairs of the Nawābī Bridge. The amounts expended on these works were Rs. 11,205, Rs. 3,843 and Rs. 1,690 respectively. The repairs to the *Jama Masjid* are nearly complete; but no provision has yet been made for restoration of the painting of the exterior and interior of the building. The question regarding the repairs to the large central span of the *Nawābī Bridge* is at present in abeyance.

Bahraich.

354. The construction of a marble stone hall and floor in front of Saiyid Salār Masaud's shrine at Bahraich was nearly completed. The estimated cost of the work was Rs. 14,018.

Allahabad.

355. The work of providing iron gates to the enclosure round *Asoka's pillar* at Allahabad was completed at a cost of Rs. 150. The tombs in the Khusru Bāgh, including that of Tamboli Begam, were restored at a cost of Rs. 2,500.

Banda.

356. Some work was done on the approaches to Kalinjar Fort in the Banda district. Several pieces of the stone statue of Vishnu lying on the Nag have

been put together; the stone steps on the hill ascent have been repaired; and the several footpaths on the hill top have been cleared of bushes and stray stone. The battlements have also been restored in three places where the walk along them had broken. About 1,000 trees of different sizes have been cut down from the masonry works at different places and treated with a patent scrub eradicator.

357. Special repairs to the *Sharqi King's Tombs* were started, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,309. Jaunpur.

358. A sum of Rs. 1,485 was expended on the conservation of the Chunár Hill Fort. Mirzapur.

359. During the year under review the Government of India had under consideration the desirability of commemorating with suitable tablets the houses or dwellings in which distinguished public men have resided at different portions of their careers; and, on the recommendation of the Local Government, approval was conveyed to the erection of the following tablets with inscriptions engraved thereon:—

INSCRIPTIONS.

- | | | |
|--|-----|--|
| I.—Bulandshahr
(Balai Kot.) | ... | This is the site of the Fort of Har Dat Dor, which was the first place in these provinces taken by Mahmud of Gazni in 1018 to 1019 A. D. |
| II.—Benares
(Mán Mandir.) | ... | This building was erected by Rájá Mán Singh about the year 1600 A. D. and was used as an observatory in the time of his descendant, Sawal Jaya Singh, the founder of Jaipur. |
| III.—Bánda
(Tulsi Das' House.) | ... | In a house on this site lived Tulsi Das, the author of the Ramáyan, about the beginning of the 17th century. |
| IV.—Benares
(Baithak of Tulsi Das.) | ... | In this room the poet Tulsi Das is said to have composed his Vinaya Patrika. |
| V.—Agra
(Mubarak Manzal.) | ... | This house was built by Aurangzeb and called Mubarak Manzal to mark his first dwelling place in Agra after the defeat of Dara Shikoh in June 1659. |
| VI.—Fatehpur
(Bágh Badsháhi at Khajurha.) | ... | This garden was made by the Emperor Aurangzeb in commemoration of his victory against Sháh Shuja in 1659. |
| VII.—Fyzabad
(Moti Mahal.) | ... | This building was the residence of Her Highness Ammat-uz-Zahura, commonly called the Bahu Begam, wife of Shuja-ud-daula, Nawáb Wazir of Oudh—(Married 1743. Died 1815 A. D.) |
| VIII.—Fyzabad
(Dilkusha.) | ... | This building was the residence of Shuja-ud-daula, Nawáb Wazir of Oudh—1756 to 1775 A. D. |
| IX.—Fyzabad
(Moti Bágh.) | ... | This building was the residence of Nawáb Aliya Sadar-un-nissa Begam, commonly called the Nawáb Begam, mother of Shuja-ud-daula, Nawáb Wazir of Oudh—1756 to 1775 A. D. |
| X.—Fyzabad
(Fort Calcutta.) | ... | This fort was built by Shuja-ud-daula, Nawáb Wazir of Oudh, after his defeat in 1764 by the British at Buxár. |
| XI.—Benares
(Shiwaka House.) | ... | This was the residence of Rájá Chait Singh, where he was arrested by the orders of Warren Hastings on the 16th August 1781, and where on the same date, after the massacre of two companies of native troops with their British officers, he was rescued by his adherents. |
| XII.—Benares
(Madho Das garden.) | ... | In the garden within this wall were the quarters occupied by Warren Hastings, first Governor General of Fort William in Bengal, in the autumn of 1781. |

ARCHÆOLOGICAL.

- XIII.—Chunár ... This house was occupied in 1781 by Warren Hastings, first Governor General of Fort William in Bengal..
- XIV.—Benares (Nandesar House.) ... This house was the residence of Mr. Davis, Magistrate of Benares, and was defended by him single-handed with a spear on the 14th January 1799 against 200 armed men led by the rebel Nawáb Vazír Ali.
- XV.—Almora (Fort Moira Lalmandi.) ... This fort, before its completion, was captured by the British under Colonel Nicolls on the 26th of April 1815.
- XVI.—Almora (Fort Nanda Devi, or Malla Mahal.) ... This fort, erected by the Chand Rájas of Kumaun and strengthened by the Gurkha Government, was captured by the British under Colonel Nicolls on the 26th April 1815. The convention for the surrender and evacuation of Kumaun was signed on the following day.
- XVII.—Benares (Mint House.) ... This house was built as a mint in 1820-1821 from the designs of James Prinsep, the celebrated antiquarian, who resided in it till the Benares Mint was abolished in 1830. It was used as a place of refuge by the European inhabitants of Benares in June and July 1857.
- XVIII.—Azamgarh (Mr. Thomason's House.) ... This house was occupied from 1832-37 by James Thomason, the first Magistrate and Collector of Azamgarh and afterwards Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.
- XIX.—Mussoorie ... This house was built and occupied by Colonel Sir Proby T. Cautley, R.A., K.C.B., the founder of the Ganges Canal.—Born 1802. Died 1871.
- XX.—Almora ... This house was occupied by Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Henry Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaun from 1856-1884.
- XXI.—Aligarh ... This house was occupied by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan, LL.D., K.C.S.I., founder of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College.—Born 1817. Died 1898.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

63.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

(See page 68 of the Report for the year 1901-1902.)

64.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

360. The year was uneventful.

Ecclesiastical.

65.—STATIONERY.

361. The consumption of stationery stores increased from Rs. 3,04,027 in 1899-1900 to Rs. 3,16,447 in 1901-1902 and from the latter figure to Rs. 4,58,751 in the year under report—an increase of nearly 45 per cent. The largest increase comes under the head "Stationery and printing," and is due to the supply of paper, binding cloth, leather and other materials to the Government Press: the increase so accounted for amounts to Rs. 1,36,856. The rest of the increase is chiefly due to the supply of type-writers to the public offices.

Stationery.

66.—GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

362. The receipts and expenditure of the Government Press for the past two years have been :—

Government Press.

	1901-1902.	1902-1903.
Receipts ...	Rs. 1,25,326	Rs. 86,753
Expenditure ...	„ 6,94,867	„ 6,42,353

363. The decrease in receipts is chiefly due to most municipalities having laid in a large stock of forms in the preceding year, and also to the absence of any new enactments of the Legislative Council, the sale of which was large when the Tenancy and Revenue Acts were first published. The outturn of work was $7\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs as against $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1901-1902, but was higher than in 1900-1901. The value of work given out to private presses fell from Rs. 45,994 to Rs. 33,375. The accommodation of the press was considerably increased during the year by the addition of a bindery room. A new engine house was also built, an addition which has reduced the temperature of the main buildings and so enabled the machines to be worked through the hot season with more regularity than would otherwise have been possible.